

THIE MAGIC OF

# IRELAND 

A trij from Galway to the Ring of Kerry

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## The west of Ireland a little bit of heaven



They say the clouds are lower in Ireland. I say Ireland is closer to heaven." This quote, which I read somewhere recentby, seems like a good way to introduce our travel story about a journey down the west coast of Ireland. Anyone who

## cave [keiv]

- Höhle
uniquely [ju'ni:kli]
- einmalig, besonders
urge [3:d3]
- bitten, drängen
has visited these landscapes will surely agree that they are uniquely beautiful and interesting places. In "A family adventure in Ireland's west", writer Jessica Mann travels from Galway to the Ring of Kerry with her family, looking at cliffs, castles and caves and discovering that there is something for everyone to enjoy. Our feature begins on page 28.

For hundreds of years, Britain has been - and still is famous for its lovely architecture and innovative design. In this issue, beginning on page 14, we look at the history of British style and present the designers and architects who are working there today. From William Morris to Bethan Gray, discover what makes British style great.

Finally, if you haven't yet taken a closer look at our regular section "Grammar Tales", I urge you to do so now. The idea of rewriting a traditional story for children in modern language and using it to explain a point of grammar goes back to my time as an English teacher. Author Dagmar Taylor's interpretation of these old stories for Spotlight is funny and useful at the same time. You'll find "The three little pigs" on pages 22-24.

## Tues Shan.

INEZ SHARP, EDITOR-IN-CHIEF
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## Family fun in Ireland

$$
6 \pm \pm
$$

Going on holiday with a small child? No problem! Jessica Mann shows you how it's done with a memorable trip to explore Ireland's


## 14

## Great British design

M 8
A design report for fans of Britain's sensational style, from St Paul's Cathedral to the icônic red double-decker bus and the "Strawberry Thief", a famous fabric pattern by Arts and Crafts master William Morris.


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The levels of difficulty in Spotlight magazine correspond roughly to The Common European Framework of Reference for Languages:
$\overline{\overline{\text { EASY }}} \overline{\mathrm{A} 2} \frac{\overline{\text { MEDIUM }}}{\mathrm{B} 1-\mathrm{B} 2} \frac{\overline{\text { ADVANCED }}}{\mathrm{C} 1-\mathrm{C} 2}$

## IN THE SPOTLIGHT NEWS AND VIEWS



Big man: the 182-metre-high statue of
politician Vallabhbhai Patel in India

## INDIA

## Tallest of them all <br> EASY

China, Myanmar and Japan have the sec-
 ond, third and fourth tallest statues in the world - with likenesses of Buddha. But it is a mighty figure of Vallabhbhai Patel (died 1950), one of India's founding fathers, that now claims to be the tallest.

Completed this winter, the 182-metrehigh monument - four times as tall as the Statue of Liberty - stands near a dam on the River Narmada in Patel's home state of Gujarat, Western India. Known popularly as "sardar", or "chief", he played an

| concrete['kngkrist] <br> - Beton- |  | founding['faundın] <br> - Gründungs- |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |

- Beton-
deputy ['depjuti]
- stellvertretend
instrumental role in India's independence movement and in uniting its 562 princely states, helping to form the Republic of India in 1947. He then served as first deputy prime minister of that country.

Called the Statue of Unity, the concrete, steel and bronze sculpture took five years to complete at a cost equal to $\$ 430$ million. The BBC reports that the project honouring the "Bismarck of modern India" was of special importance to Indian Prime Minister Narendra Modi.

## princely ['prınsli] <br> - Fürsten-

['marti]

- gewaltig


## JAPAN

## Island no more

ADVANCED

"If a tree falls in a forest and no one is around to hear it, does it make a sound?" This clichéd philosophical question has a modern-day counterpart. If a small island disappears into the ocean, and no one notices, does it really matter?
In the case of Esanbe Hanakita Kojima, a rocky islet once located 500 metres off the coast of Japan, it does. Its proximity to Hokkaido, Japan's second-largest island, was important for maintaining the maritime border of that country. The rocky outcrop was one of nearly 160 uninhabited islands to which Japan made a point of giving official names five years ago in an effort to define its territorial waters better.
Back then, Esanbe Hanakita Kojima poked 1.4 metres above the surface of the Sea of Okhotsk between Japan and Russia. CNN announced that it was an author researching a book about hard-to-find islands who reported this island as "missing". Whether its disappearance was caused by erosion or seismic activity is not clear.

## THE NEWCOMER

## Harmony Nice EASY

Age: 21
From: Norfolk, England, UK
Background: At 14, Harmony Nice became interested in Wicca, a form of modern paganism, after her mother told her that her great-grandmother was a witch. Famous because: She now has more than 320,000 followers on Instagram and

## Trump is solidifying power as a means of selfdefense. [His] strategy is to survive at all costs.



## On pointe

MEDIUM

Pointe shoes are pink, right? If your skin is light, the answer is "yes". If it is caramel, dark brown or near black, the response is less automatic. Ask people of colour who dance ballet: it makes more sense for their shoes to match their skin. Some suppliers of pointe shoes are now providing alternatives long missing from the dance-shoe market.
The idea, in aesthetic terms, is for the dancer's body to present an unbroken "line" while in motion. This does not happen if shoes of a different colour create a sudden contrast at the feet. Cira Robinson of UK dance company Ballet Black told The New York Times that she used to buy make-up and paint her shoes with it (a gooey mess) to bridge the colour gap. Dancers need new shoes all the time, and it cost her a small fortune for something white dancers did not have to think about.

Freed of London and Gaynor Minden have begun selling pointe shoes in bronze and brown. For some dancers, it has been a revelation. "This isn't about shoes. This is about who belongs in ballet and who doesn't," Virginia Johnson of the Dance Theater of Harlem told The Times. "It's a signal that the world is open to you."

| gap [gæp] | pointe shoe['pwænt fu:] |
| :---: | :---: |
| - Differenz | - Spitzenschuh |
| gooey ['gu:i] ifml. <br> - klebrig | revelation [,reva'ler $\int$ n] <br> - Offenbarung |

460,000 subscribers on YouTube, where she talks about being Wiccan. She has also written a book called Wicca:A Modern Guide to Witchcraft and Magick.
Quote: Harmony told the BBC, "It's more of a philosophy like Buddhism. All it really is, is just having, like, a love for the Earth."

subscriber [sab'skrarba]

- Abonnent(in)
witch [witf]
- Hexe


## WHO EXACTLY IS...

## Germaine Greer?

EASY
A new biography about Germaine Greer is out, but she doesn't want you to read it - not because she thinks it's bad, but because she hates biographies. She said this with the use of expletives in the new documentary Germaine Bloody Greer, and she expressed the idea that if you want to know people, you should read what they've written and not the books that people have written about them.
Born in Melbourne, Australia, and educated in her home country and later in the UK, Greer, who celebrated her eightieth birthday in January, became famous for the first book she wrote, The Female Eunuch. Published in 1970, it analysed the role of women in society and claimed that the modern family repressed women sexually, making them female eunuchs. The book became an important part of what's known as "second-wave feminism", and it established Greer as an internationally known author and feminist.

She went on to write many more books - mostly about women - and to have a successful journalistic and academic career. But she has often been criticized for using expletives and for things she has said, including comments in recent years about transgender women, the \#MeToo movement and rape. Her new book, On Rape, was published in September last year and has provided fresh material for international debate.
expletive [Ik'spli:tiv]

- Kraftausdruck
rape [reip]
- Vergewaltigung
repress [ri'pres]
- unterdrücken
transgender [,trænz'dzendə] - transsexuell


## SOUTH AFRICA

## Me and Mandela <br> $\overline{E A S Y}$

Probably nobody in Hollywood understands Nelson Mandela better than Idris Elba. That's because Elba, 46, played Mandela in the 2013 biographical film Mandela: Long Walk to Freedom. A year later, Elba released mi Mandela, an album of South African and British music dedicated to the political leader. Now, the actor has co-written a play about life in South


Africa after Mandela, who died in 2013. The play, called Tree, combines drama, music, dance and film. It will debut at Upper Campfield Market Hall in Manchester at the end of June as part of this year's Manchester International Festival. From 30 July to 24 August, it will be shown at the Young Vic in London, the artistic director of which co-wrote the play with Elba.
debut ['derbju:]

- uraufgeführt werden
dedicate ['dedıkert]
- widmen


## play [plei]

- Theaterstück
release [ri'liss]
- veröffentlichen

Actor Idris Elba as Nelson Mandela in the 2013 film Mandela: Long Walk to Freedom


## BRITAIN

## Scream yourself skinny

ADVANCED

It's a small study, but a really fun one: a paper issued recently by the University of Westminster in London has horror fans screaming for more film tips. It seems that watching very scary movies can help some people to lose weight.

Seeing frightening scenes tends to increase the heart rate and release adrenaline into the system, which, in turn, burns more calories, says the paper. As The New Zealand Herald reports, The Shining, a terrifying film starring Jack Nicholson, "was found to burn an average of 184 calories, nearly the equivalent of a half-hour brisk walk". Other top movies likely to scare the kilos away include Jaws (161 calories), The Exorcist (158 calories), Alien (152 calories) and Saw (133 calories).

| brisk [brısk] |
| :--- |
| - flott |
| frightening |
| ['fraıtənıy] |
| - angsteinflößend |

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# A sign of the times? 

Stammgast George hat eine beängstigende Begegnung auf der Straße, und Wirtin Peggy beschließt, sich gegen Ähnliches zu wappnen. Von INEZ SHARP<br>MEDIUM AUDIO



Helen:The repairs are coming along really quickly. You're almost back to normal. Peggy: Yeah, Phil's been on it - been working day and night.
Helen:How's Sean?
Peggy:He was really lucky. Got away with just a couple of scratches.
Helen: What's the name of Jane's new boyfriend?
Peggy: You mean Sam. If he hadn't been here, Sean would have been in a lot more trouble.
Helen: So many people were injured in that storm.
Peggy: I know. Sam had to go and help at five other places. He's a bloody hero!
Helen:He is a fireman. I mean it's his job.
Peggy: Don't matter. He's still a hero to me. Hello, George! You're looking a bit peaky, my dear.
George: So would you be if someone had threatened you with a knife.
Helen: Someone pulled a knife on you? Seriously?
George: Why would I joke about something like that?
Helen: So, where was this?
George: On Bedford Lane yesterday. It was getting dark, but there were people around, just not anyone close to me.
Peggy: You must have been terrified.
George: I was, and don't let anyone tell you that they would know how to react in a crisis if they haven't already experienced a similar situation.
Helen: So, what happened exactly?

## "Someone pulled a knife on you?"

George: I was on my way to the dry cleaners and this guy pulls up on a moped.
Peggy: Couldn't you just have run away? George: No, the bloke drove up on the pavement in front of me.
Helen: And then...
George: He's got a knife in his hand and says - really quietly - "Give me your bag".
Helen: What was in the bag?
George: Three dirty shirts.
Helen:Why would he want those? George: Well, he didn't, of course.
Peggy: And he's pointing the knife at you. George: Exactly. Anyway, he thought I was bluffing and kept jabbing the knife at my chest and saying, "Give me the bag", and trying to grab it.
Peggy: Surely, someone must have noticed.
George: Yeah, some really old guy was coming towards us.
Helen: OK, so not much help.
George: Then suddenly, out of nowhere, there's screaming police sirens and it's like a scene from Miami Vice.
Helen: Miami what?
George: You're too young to remember.
Peggy: Did they catch him?
George: Yep! Red-handed. Someone had
been watching from a window and called the police.
Helen: Why did he pick on you?
George: The police think it was a case of mistaken identity.
Helen: That's not much comfort, is it?
Peggy: How do you feel now?
George: Shaken, very shaken!
Peggy: Nothing can prepare you for an experience like that.
Helen: There are a few things you can do.
George: Like what?
Helen: Well, Peggy, you should have a bleed control kit handy.
Peggy: It's a sad sign of the times, but I'll order one tomorrow.

| bleed control kit <br> [,bli:d kən'traul kıt] <br> - Wundversorgungsset | mistaken identity |
| :---: | :---: |
|  | [mı, sterkən ar'dentati] |
|  | - Verwechslung von |
| bloke [blauk] UK ifml. <br> - Kerl, Typ | Personen |
|  | pavement |
| bloody ['blıdi] UK ifml. <br> - verflucht | ['peivmənt] UK <br> - Gehsteig |
| chest [t fest$]$ <br> - Brust | peaky ['piski] UK <br> - blass, kränklich |
| comfort ['kımfət] <br> - Trost | pick on sb. ['pik pn] <br> - jmdn. drangsalieren |
| grab [græb] <br> - packen, greifen | point [point] <br> - richten |
| handy: have sth. ~ <br> ['hændi] <br> - etw. zur Hand haben | red-handed <br> [,red 'hændıd] <br> - in flagranti |
| jab [dzæb] <br> - stoßen | shaken ['Jerkən] <br> - aufgewühlt, erschüttert |

# What's the deal? 

Es ist schwierig vorauszusehen, wie es mit dem Brexit weitergehen wird. In dieser Ausgabe bittet unser Kolumnist die Leser um ein paar Antworten.


ot long to go now: only a few weeks until 29 March, the date when Britain said it would leave the European Union. I can't help feeling that for February 2019, the last full month in which the UK is definitely part of the EU, this column should try to be special.

How does one write about Brexit, though, when everyone is still in the dark? True, by the time these words reach you, we probably won't be any more. So perhaps you could help by answering a number of questions.

Is Theresa May still prime minister? Did her cabinet colleagues support her agreement with the EU? If they did, did parliament here accept it? Or did so many MPs vote "no" that the UK will be leaving without a deal? What about the idea of a second referendum? It certainly seems like an option, but no doubt it didn't happen. And anyway, would the result have made things any clearer?

I just wonder if there's still time for radical compromise at this late stage. Why can't Britain stay in the EU from Mondays to Thursdays, and leave every Friday in time for the weekend? Or could we have night-time membership, when it would be easier to cope with all the extra traffic on the roads that would probably come with free movement of people?

What about quantum Brexit? If we could reclassify Britain as a subatomic particle, physicists might decide that we're both in and out of the EU at one and the same time.

If there's really no other way to change our silly decision to leave, what about a last-minute letter from the Queen? Not possible, sadly. It works only in The Threepenny Opera, where a last-minute message from the Queen stops Macheath from being hanged. Hooray! Undemocratic, but a small price to pay for a really happy ending. (Just to be quite clear: I meant Brecht's play in that last sentence, not membership
of the EU.) Macheath is the criminal anti-hero - also known as Mack the Knife. He's not to be confused with Ted Heath, who was Conservative prime minister when Britain entered the EEC back in 1973.

Heath, whose first name was really Edward, loved music. When the UK finally joined, he was so emotional that he sat and played Bach's C major prelude on the piano. What irony: Britain had the Well-Tempered Clavier when it joined the EU, and a bad-tempered referendum when it left.

I've checked again. We're still no clearer about Brexit day. It reminds me of a science-fiction film from 1961:The Day the Earth Caught Fire. After problems caused by nuclear explosions, scientists must try to stop the Earth from falling into the sun. Will their desperate efforts succeed?

At the end of the film, we see two editions of the following day's newspaper. One says "World Saved", the other "World Doomed". We don't find out which edition goes to print.

One should try to be optimistic. But on Brexit Day, I suspect we'll need a newspaper with a headline that says "UK Doomed".

| bad-tempered <br> [,bæd 'tempəd] <br> - gereizt, schlecht gelaunt | MP (Member of Parliament) [, em 'pi:] <br> - Abgeordnete(r) |
| :---: | :---: |
| C major [, si: 'meId3z] <br> - C-Dur | physicist['fizisist] <br> - Physiker(in) |
| confuse [kən'fju:z] <br> - hier: verwechseln | quantum ['kwontem] <br> - Quanten |
| cope [kəup] <br> - klarkommen, es schaffen | subatomic particle <br> [,ssbo,tomik 'pa:tıkol] |
| desperate ['despərət] <br> - verzweifelt | - subatomares Teilchen |
| doomed [du:md] <br> - dem Untergang geweiht | [,wel ,tempad kla'via] <br> - Wohltemperiertes Klavier |

# A shoulder to cry on 

Wenn ein geliebter Mensch gegangen ist, kümmert sich diese mitfiuhlende, gute Seele um die Beerdigung und sorgt dafür, dass das Abschiednehmen ein wenig leichter fällt. Von TALITHA LINEHAN
$\overline{\text { MEDIUM US }} \overline{\text { UUDIO }}$ PLUS
y name is Susana Alba. I am in my twen-
ties, and I am a funeral arranger for a funeral home in Los Angeles, called Undertaking LA. The funeral home is open from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m., from Monday to Friday, but people can contact us at any time.

On weekdays, I get up at around 6:20. I have a five-year-old daughter called Lyla, so I have to get us both ready. Then I drive 20 miles to the funeral home. The first thing I do is respond to e-mails and phone calls from families and members of the public.

I normally have my first arrangement at $10 \mathrm{a} . \mathrm{m}$. An arrangement is a meeting with a family that has just lost a loved one, to discuss funeral arrangements. We offer cremations and traditional burials, and we are one of the only funeral homes in LA to offer natural burials - in which people are buried in a shroud and not a casket.

An arrangement can take up to two hours. I really like to get to know the family and the decedent. It is difficult meeting people at such a sad time in their lives. I'm human, and I have cried with families, but I don't like sadness to be the first emotion that they feel from me. When I'm with
them, I give them all of my love, but after the meeting, I think, I'm the professional and now I must do everything I can to help them. That is what I am here to do.

I like to take my lunch from 12 to one. If I have a lot of work to do, I eat at the office, but most days, I go out to eat. I like to go to a restaurant called Mohawk Bend because they have a lot of vegan food, and I'm trying to eat more vegan. Then I either have a second arrangement or, on some days, I have a service. I like to do natural burials in the morning, because the closest place to LA where you can have a natural burial is Joshua Tree National Park about 130 miles away, and it gets very hot there. But I like to do other services in the afternoon.

Most of our families choose cremation over burial. It's the cheaper alternative, and they get to take the person home with them, which helps them to grieve. Many of them choose to have a viewing at the crematory. I like to get there an hour before they arrive, so I can make sure the person looks beautiful for their big day. I like to call it their "big day."

A lot of people don't give emotion to the dead but, personally, I feel as if they're still there and that they're saying goodbye. I put out cards with pens, so that families can write notes to their loved one and put them in the casket. When the family arrives, I make sure everything is OK. Then I give them their space, so they can spend time alone with their loved one. If the family has chosen a witness cremation, I facilitate that. Afterwards, I go back to the office and spend the last hour going over all my paperwork.

It takes an hour and a half to drive home, because the traffic is so bad. I pick up my daughter from day care and then go home and cook. I like to cook every evening. I feel as if it's my way to unwind and give back to my body and to my daughter. I'm Mexican, so I love Mexican food - tacos, fajitas, and soups, which we call caldo. We eat together, and then we watch a movie or go outside and play, or we go for a walk. I like to be in bed by 10:30 p.m. so I can wake up feeling fresh and ready for the next day.

| $\bar{l}$burial ['berial] <br> - Beerdigung |  | funeral home <br> ['fju:nərəl houm] |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |

Cards for the family
to express their loss are one of many items Susana Alba provides

## Joshua Tree

 National Park is the closest place to LA for natural burials

Candles are lit at many funerals in memory of the dead

An urn containing the ashes is taken home after a cremation

## Expressions of love

in the form of flowers, kind words, and food help family members cope with

## DESIGN

# Great British style 

Großbritannien hat einen unnachahmlichen Architektur- und Design-Stil. LORRAINE MALLINDER und EVE LUCAS haben recherchiert, wann sich dieser entwickelt hat und wer aktuell ganz vorne liegt.<br>MEDIUM

$T$he red doubledecker bus, the fabric design called "Strawberry Thief" and the building in which the Design Museum in London is located are examples of great British design and architecture. What is it, however, that makes them particularly British? As we look at the history of this country's designers and architects, we see that diversity is the unifying factor. Imagination, inventiveness and idiosyncrasy have always been the leitmotifs - and still are. Each product, each building, stands on its own, and that is what makes each one great.

## Outside influences: British architecture through the ages

Until the Normans invaded Britain in 1066, building was a practical affair. Castles provided protection, churches were places of prayer, and houses kept out the cold and wet. This changed with the arrival of William the Conqueror and his army, who brought their own Norman style of church and castle architecture. The Tower of London and Durham Cathedral are existing examples. This later developed into Gothic architecture, which survives in the shape of York Minster and King's College Chapel, Cambridge.

In the late 16th century, the rich began to use buildings to show their status. Robert Smythson, one of Britain's first architects, designed Hardwick Hall in Derbyshire - a grand Elizabethan house with lots of windows. Back then, glass was not cheap, and the locals described it as "Hardwick Hall, more glass than wall".

In the 17 th century, nobles who had run off to the Continent during the 1642-51 English Civil War brought back
a taste for the baroque bling factor of the Château de Versailles. In 1666, the Great Fire of London destroyed much of the city and provided the opportunity for a young architect, Christopher Wren, to make a name for himself. He designed 54 new churches, including his masterpiece, St Paul's Cathedral. The building, both majestic and mystical, still dominates the London skyline.

The 18th century began with a return to ancient Rome, an influence seen in Chiswick House, a villa designed by Lord Burlington, who was himself influenced by 17th-century neo-Palladian architect Inigo Jones. From the mid 18th century, though, a kind of architectural free-for-all developed, including Horace Walpole's fantasy castle Strawberry Hill in Twickenham and John Nash's oriental masterpiece, the Royal Pavilion at Brighton.

By the 19th century, Britain found itself deep in the Industrial Revolution. Progress carried the threat of social unrest, generating some interesting architectural reactions. With their classical construction and Gothic styling, the Houses of Parliament, designed by Charles Barry and A.W. N. Pugin, are a nod to tradition - and stability. Contrast this with the art nouveau style of Charles Rennie Mackintosh's Glasgow School of Art, where simple lines are combined with a Japanese influence to create an unusual building.


British architecture in the 20th century was initially all about modernism. This involved originality, such as Harry Stuart Goodhart-Rendel's St Olaf House in London. But there were also the sad concrete tower blocks built after the Second World War as low-cost housing. The latter part of the century saw the building of postmodern eccentricities such as James Stirling's candy-striped One Poultry and Terry Farrell's green and cream MI6 headquarters. By the time the millennium was over, form had taken over function.

## A better life: British design from 1850 to 1999

British design really begins with the Great Exhibition of 1851, the idea of Queen Victoria's husband, Prince Albert. Held in London's Hyde Park, in an enormous conservatory called the Crystal Palace, the main purpose was for Britain to present its design expertise in everything ranging from heavy machinery to bone china.

Aesthetes saw the exhibition as a celebration of crass mechanization and materialism. A group of them formed the Arts and Crafts Movement, the goal of which was to return to a simpler era of handmade products. Led by Marxist thinker William Morris - known for his flowery fabric and wallpaper designs, like the "Strawberry Thief" - they were inspired by medieval art and wanted to bring beauty and enlightenment to the exploited masses.
"Have nothing in your houses that you do not know to be useful, or believe to be beautiful," Morris told the Birmingham Society of Arts and School of Design in 1880.

Calligrapher Edward Johnston, another member of the movement, invented the sans serif typeface for the London Underground, a radically simple design that was both modern and egalitarian. It is considered to be one of the world's most successful branding campaigns.

A century later, Morris's philosophy laid the foundations for the 1951 Festival of Britain. Aimed at revitalizing industry after the Second World War, it brought high-quality design to the people on a grand scale, opening the way to today's turbo-charged consumer society. Morris's aims had in some way been achieved, though possibly not as he had intended.

By Lorraine Mallinder

## The shape we are in: British architecture and design today

We are living in a changing environment in which consumers want more than just style. From pencils to power stations, products have to reflect the way they work and their environmental impact, and they must also look beautiful. It's no longer just about hard products. Measuring energy consumption, treating disease or preventing crime all require the design of tools and methods.
The UK - and London, in particular - is a Mecca for designers from all over the world. As The Guardian put it: "British design history is full of brilliant boffins, manic problem-solvers working for that great eureka moment..." Many "eureka moments" are the result of the work carried out at such centres of excellence as London's Royal College of Art or Central Saint Martins; and students from all over the world go to UK design colleges in Leeds, Loughborough and Newcastle.

Design icon Sir Terence Conran, famous for his Habitat stores, studied at Central Saint Martins. He's now 87 and won the Design Council's Prince Philip Designer Prize in 2003 for his lifetime achievements. Another Prince Philip Designer Prize-winner is Thomas Heatherwick, whose designs include the snappy 21st-century version of London's famous Routemaster bus, while Samuel Wilkinson's low-energy light bulb created for the company Plumen is on permanent show at New York's Museum of Modern Art.

| boffin ['bofın] UK ifml. <br> - Eierkopf, Intellektuelle(r) | exploited [Ik'sploitId] <br> - ausgebeutet |
| :---: | :---: |
|  | im |
| bone china <br> [,bəun 't Jainə] <br> - feines Porzellan | - Auswirkung(en) |
|  | latter: the ~ part ['lætə] <br> - hier: gegen Ende |
| branding campaign ['brændıŋ kæm,peın] <br> - Markenkampagne | manic ['mænık] <br> - manisch, durchgeknallt |
| candy-striped ['kændi straupt] <br> - bunt gestreift | medieval [,medi'iivvl] <br> - mittelalterlich |
|  | power station |
| concrete tower block <br> [,konkrist 'taua blok] UK <br> - Betonblock,-hochhaus | ['pava, sterfon] <br> - Kraftwerk |
|  | sans serif [,sæn 'serıf] <br> - serifenlos |
| conservatory <br> [kən's3:vatri] UK <br> - Wintergarten, Pflanzenschauhaus | scale: on a grand ~ <br> [skerid] <br> - im großen Stil |
| consumer society <br> [kən, sju:mə sa'sarəti] <br> - Konsumgesellschaft | snappy ['snæpi] ifn <br> - schnittig, flott |
|  | turbo-charged |
| crass [kræs] <br> - krass | - turboaufgeladen |
| enlightenment <br> [in'lait?nmont] <br> - Aufklärung, Erleuchtung | typeface['tarpfers] <br> - Schriftart |
|  | wallpaper ['wosl,perpə] <br> - Tapete |



On a different level, Chloe Meineck's Music Memory Box is a recent winner of the UK Design Council's "One to Watch" award. Meineck developed a box with minimal tools that allows dementia sufferers to combine music and memories and helps them reconnect with their identity. Freyja Sewell's Hush pod is another invention that has to do with connecting. Sewell studied in the UK, but also won scholarships to Japanese schools. Inspired by Japanese capsule living, her Hush pod - a closed, felt armchair - is a private space in which to reconnect with oneself.

Rethinking the traditional uses of materials in a world of limited resources is another new trend. Shown at this year's London Design Fair, Tim Walker's products for indoor use, such as lampshades, are made from recycled or pigmented concrete. Ella Bulley caught the attention of the design world with her Project Saccharum, in which she proposed an alternative use of the plentiful resource sugar cane, processing it into a material from which she creates bowls and plates.

Like the designs of famous predecessors such as William Morris, the work of British designers often crosses over into engineering and architecture. Anglepoise lamps were given a new look by fashion designer Paul Smith, who created colourful mini and outsize versions of the original form. Jasper Morrison has offices in Tokyo and Milan as well as in the UK, designing and marketing products ranging from bathroom ceramics to furniture for Tate Modern. Nick Crosbie began working with small pieces of PVC, joining them together and inflating them with a valve to create the Inflate range. His 2002 award-winning product Office in a Bucket looks like an inflatable igloo, quickly creating a space in which to work, take a call or relax.

## "Today, consumers want more than just style"

Traditional form/function parameters are also changing British architecture. Increasingly, architects use existing buildings rather than creating new ones. Star architect David Chipperfield was an ambassador for European Cultural Heritage in 2018. He made the case for architecture that is part of a cultural ensemble rather than standing out as individual buildings.

Demonstrating his belief in the sustainability of cultural spaces, Chipperfield has worked with existing structures in many places - from Berlin (Neues Museum) to Sudan. Alternatively, the Stephen Lawrence Prize, awarded by the Royal Institute of British Architects for low-budget projects, is seen as a way of rewarding smaller developments. The London-based architectural practice Tonkin Liu is a recent prizewinner. Its Old Shed New House, a conversion of an agricultural building in Yorkshire, is a beautiful example of restyling an existing structure. Tonkin Liu also work on restructuring public spaces, such as the Dover Esplanade or an old market in London.

Another Stephen Lawrence prizewinner is John Pawson. In the new premises of London's Design Museum, Pawson aims for unfussy structures that allow spaces and the objects within them to speak for themselves.

Not everybody likes Pawson's Design Museum, though. Some critics see it as the triumph of star architecture over radical designs for public places. Indeed, London's skyline (Sir Norman Foster's Gherkin) or London's 2012 Olympic Centre are proof of what is possible when money and reputations are involved. British-Iraqi Zaha Hadid (who died in 2016) built the London Aquatics Centre. In economical terms, buildings housing internet companies are the 21 st-century equivalents of the great 19th-century railway stations

| ambassador <br> [æm'bæsədə] <br> - Botschafter(in) | pigmented ['pigmontid] <br> - eingefärbt, Farb- |
| :---: | :---: |
|  | plentiful ['pl |
| armchair ['a:mt feə] <br> - Sessel | - im Überfluss vorhanden |
| bathroom ceramics <br> [,ba:Өru:m so'ræmiks] <br> - Sanitärkeramik | predecessor ['priidisesə] |
|  | - Vorgänger(in) |
|  | premises ['premis |
| capsule living <br> ['kæpsju:l ,livị] <br> - Wohnen in der Kapsel | - Räumlichkeiten |
|  | reputation <br> [repju'ter $[$ on] |
| dementia sufferer [di'menfa,safərə] - Demenzkranke(r) | - Ruf |
|  | scholarship ['skdla $\int$ ip] <br> - Stipendium |
| felt [felt] <br> - Filz- | sugar cane ['Sugə keın] <br> - Zuckerrohr |
| heritage ['heritid3] <br> - Erbe | sustainability <br> [sa,steına'bilati] |
| inflate [in'fleit] <br> - aufblasen, aufpumpen | - Nachhaltigkeit |
|  | unfussy [^n'f f si] |
| lampshade ['æmp ${ }^{\text {erd }}$ ] <br> - Lampenschirm | - schnörkellos |
| outsize [, aut 'sazz] <br> - übergroß | valve [vælv] <br> - Ventil |



or Gothic cathedrals. Norman Foster built big when he designed the Apple headquarters in Cupertino, California, but the design for Google's headquarters in London's King's Cross district reflects a new modesty. Occupying a long, narrow site and rising to a maximum of 11 storeys, it will be built using timber and bronze.

Young architects and their clients are concentrating more on individuality and local identity. Clementine Blakemore's firm is committed to a collaborative way of working that brings place and production together under one roof. Recent work includes Project Lacey Green, a music room for a UK school developed with pupils, teachers, engineers and design students. The result is gorgeous: a team effort that proves that it's no longer about making a name. It's about making a difference.

By Eve Lucas

## An interview with designer Bethan Gray

A successful British designer, Bethan Gray uses high-quality natural materials to produce hand-crafted furniture and homeware. Born to a Scottish father and a Welsh mother with Rajasthani roots, her designs are "borderless".

An enthusiastic traveller with an eye for a story, her sources of inspiration
range from Siena Cathedral to the dhow boats of Oman. She integrates elements of them into her designs in a subtle way, often in muted, warm tones, a style she calls "feminine contemporary".
The ethos is all about "journeys and cultural narratives," she tells Spotlight. Underlying that ethos are childhood memories of Wales. As a child, she would watch her forester grandfather make wooden trinkets. Her father was a geologist, so she grew up surrounded by beautiful objects made from natural materials.

She works with leather, wood, glass, marble and semi-precious stones - oh, and shells.
"I have a collection. I've used them in some of my designs," she says.
For Bethan, the future of British design lies in the nation's multiculturalism.
"London is a massive influence - different people and cultures creating this energy for vision and design," she says. "It's a truly global city."
It's an exciting time for British design, she adds: "I've noticed a shift from Scandi minimalism to a more decorative aesthetic. The shift away really interests me, as I love detail, craft, natural materials and pattern." Bethan Gray, it appears, has already captured the zeitgeist.

By Lorraine Mallinder

## borderless ['ba:dalas]

 - grenzenloscapture ['kæpt jo]

- erfassen
committed [kə'mittd]
- festgelegt
forester ['foristo]
- Förster-
gorgeous ['gordzas] - umwerfend, wunderschön
homeware ['həomweə]
- Haushaltswaren
marble ['ma:bol]
- Marmor
modesty ['modesti]
- Bescheidenheit, Genügsamkeit
muted['mju:tid] - gedämpft

pattern ['pæton] - Muster

Scandi
[,skændr]

- skandinavisch
semi-precious
[,semi 'prefas]
- Halbedel-
shell [jel]
- Muschel
shift [jift]
- Verlagerung
subtle ['sttol]
- subtil
timber ['timbz]
- Holz
trinket['trı̣kit]
- Schmuck, Anhänger

Welsh [welf]

- walisisch

Takes inspiration from many continents and cultures: designer Bethan Gray

# To watch, or not to watch? 

Es gibt Zeiten, da wiürde man sich lieber etwas anderes anschauen als die politischen Entwicklungen, die oftmals einen schalen Nachgeschmack hinterlassen.

## $\overline{\text { ADVANCED }} \overline{\text { US }}$


y husband, Bill, refused to watch the news on election night last fall, but not because he didn't care about the results. He is a Democrat who cared desperately about which party would control Congress. As he saw it, the fate of our nation rested on whether the opposition party could muster enough power to provide a counter to the whims of President Trump.

Bill decided it would be too stressful to watch the incomplete results trickle in as votes were counted. Whatever happened, he could find out when it was all over in the morning. He turned on an old movie instead - Casablanca, the moving 1942 anti-Nazi drama - and shut out the world.

He made the right decision. I followed the news constantly that night via the internet. And what a rollercoaster it was! Democratic officials who had started the day confidently projecting a massive victory were suddenly panicked by 9 p.m. A handful of key races had been lost; other candidates were running behind in the vote count. But wait! What was this? Beto O'Rourke, a charismatic liberal making an unlikely bid in conservative Texas, was suddenly in the lead. Bill had donated money and made phone calls to encourage voters to pick Beto. He would be so excited to see this - but so disappointed by the rest of the news. Should I tell him what was happening?

By the time the movie had ended, things had calmed down. It was now clear that the Democrats would seize control of the House of Representatives. But Bill didn't miss all the drama. He watched with me as Beto's vote lead quickly evaporated, as more votes came in from conservative parts of the state, and he lost - just as everyone knew he would.

The mania didn't evaporate so quickly, though. Even the next day, Democrats across the country
were vaguely disappointed by a victory that somehow seemed like a loss. And Trump boasted about how, with his help, Republicans had done much better than expected - except that they hadn't. The counting wasn't done yet. Days later, once all the ballots were in, we learned that the Democrats had won many more seats than they realized. But in a nation that treats politics like a sport, there was little patience for that. And the fact that we expect tidy resolutions by midnight on election night is dangerous. It led to false hopes for Republicans, some of whom became convinced that any vote not counted that night must be fraud. That's an unhealthy idea that undermines trust in the process.

For me, it's impossible not to watch election night. I love the drama of the changing vote tallies. It's like a cross between an Olympic marathon and a juicy math problem. But my husband was right: It's only the final result that matters.

| ballot ['bælət] <br> - Stimmzettel | key [ki:] <br> - Schlüssel, entscheidend |
| :---: | :---: |
| bid: make a ~[bid] <br> - nach der Macht greifen | lead: be in the $\sim$ [liid] <br> - vorne liegen |
| counter ['kauntrr] <br> - hier: Gegengewicht | muster ['mıstrr] <br> - aufbringen |
| evaporate [i'væpəreIt] <br> - verdunsten, sich verflüchtigen | rollercoaster ['roulor , koustər] <br> - Achterbahn |
| fate [feit] <br> - Schicksal | seize control [, siiz kən'troul] <br> - unter Kontrolle bringen |
| fraud [froxd] <br> - Betrug | vote tally ['vout, tæli] <br> - Wahlergebnis |
| juicy ['dzu:si] <br> - reizvoll | whim [wım] <br> - Laune, Verrücktheit |



GRAMMAR TALES

# The three little pigs 

## Erinnern Sie sich an das englische Märchen Die drei kleinen Schweinchen? Hier stellen wir Ihnen eine moderne Version vor - zum Schmunzeln und zum Englischlernen. Von DAGMAR TAYLOR

$\overline{\text { MEDIUM AUDIO }}$

We all know at least a few fairy tales: Hansel and Gretel, Little Red Riding Hood or Sleeping Beauty. The structure of these tales is familiar to us. They begin with the phrase "Once upon a time..." and use repetitive language to create drama: "Grandma, what big teeth you have! Grandma, what big ears you have!"

We have rewritten 24 fairy tales for the 21st century. Each one includes examples of a specific grammatical structure. This structure is explained in the notes at the end, where you will also find some related exercises. This month, we present a new version of The Three Little Pigs.

## The three little pigs

Once upon a time, there were three brothers, called Mark, Ted and Steve Bacon.

The Bacon brothers were the landlords of three pubs in the town they had grown up in. Mark, or Pinky to his friends, ran The Straw House. Ted, better known as Perky, ran The Stick House and Steve, who was just called Steve, was the landlord of The Brick House.

Life as a publican wasn't easy. Hours were long, and the brothers always had to work in the evenings and at weekends. People came to the brothers' pubs at the end of a long day, or a long week, to meet with friends, to celebrate birthdays and anniversaries, or just for a bit of company and a chat. The Bacon brothers loved their job. Providing a service for the community they lived in was something they strongly believed in.

In the ten years the brothers had been in business, the town had changed dramatically. More and more high-net-worth individuals were moving out of the city and into pretty towns like theirs, which
were within easy commuting distance of the city. Property prices in the Bacon brothers' town had gone through the roof.
It didn't take property developers long to realize that The Straw House was sitting on prime real estate and that there was lots of money to be made by demolishing the pub and replacing it with luxury flats.

One evening, a smart young developer walked into The Straw House. He introduced himself as Wolfi Woolsey and got straight to the point. "Let me buy your pub," said Wolfi.
"No! You may not buy my pub. Not by the hair of my chinny chin chin," laughed Pinky. Wolfi raised an eyebrow. "Then I'll offer, offer, offer...," he stuttered. "I'll offer you so much that you can't refuse." And with that, he pulled a thick wad of bills from his pocket and placed it on the bar in front of Pinky. And there and then, Pinky sold The Straw House. He bought himself a small flat and went to work for his brothers, Perky and Steve.

A couple of weeks later, Wolfi visited Perky in The Stick House. He ordered a gin and tonic and a packet of peanuts. "Let me buy your pub," he said.
"No! You may not buy my pub. Not by the hair of my chinny chin chin," snorted Perky. "Then I'll offer, offer, offer...," Wolfi wheezed. "I'll make you an offer you can't refuse." He threw down a wad of cash on the bar. Perky could see that it was much more money than Wolfi had offered Pinky for his pub. Perky sold The Stick House. He bought himself a cottage and went to work for his brother Steve.
The Straw House and The Stick House weren't the only pubs that had closed in the area, and Steve's pub, The Brick House, was getting the extra business. It was more popular than ever. The three

| brick [brık] <br> - Ziegelstein, Backstein | publican ['pıblikən] UK <br> - Gastwirt |
| :---: | :---: |
| chinny: not by the hair of my ~ chin chin | real estate ['rıol $\mathrm{I}_{1}$ steit] N. Am. |
| ['t ${ }_{\text {Inni] }}$ ifml. | - Grundbesitz; Immobilie |
| - hier: nur über meine <br> Leiche | roof: go through the ~ [ruif] ifml. |
| commuting distance <br> [ka'mju:tı, ,distans] | - explodieren, immer weiter steigen |
| - Pendelentfernung <br> demolish [di'molı ]] <br> - abreißen | Sleeping Beauty <br> [,sli:pıy 'bju:ti] <br> - Dornröschen |
| fairy tale['ferri teıol] <br> - Märchen | snort [sno:t] <br> - schnauben |
| high-net-worth individual $[$,har net | stick [stık] <br> - Stock |
| ,w3: $\theta$ indi'vidzual] <br> - hochvermögende Person | straw [stro:] <br> - Stroh |
| landlord ['lændlosd] <br> - (Gast)Wirt | stutter ['stıtə] <br> - stottern |
| Little Red Riding Hood <br> [,litpl red 'rardıy hud] <br> - Rotkäppchen | wad of bills <br> [,wod əv 'biz] ifml. <br> - Notenbündel |
| prime [prasm] <br> - erstklassig | wheeze [wizz] <br> - keuchen, schnaufen |
| property developer ['propəti di, veləpə] - Bauträger(in) |  |

brothers worked well together and had more time to spend with their families. The Brick House had become the community pub - an oasis of old-fashioned values surrounded by expensive cafes, artisan bakeries and shops selling scented candles. The pub was a meeting point for hard-working, fun-loving families who had lived in the area for generations.

Meanwhile, Wolfi's property portfolio was growing. Most of the year, he lived in a tiny European country, where he paid no tax, but now and then, he would return to the brothers' town to see what else he could get his grubby paws on. One night, he turned up at The Brick House.
"I'll have a gin and tonic," said Wolfi.
"Will that be all?" asked Steve, as he placed the drink on the bar.
"Well, no, actually," replied Wolfi. "Since you ask, I was wondering whether you'd sell me your pub."
"The answer's 'no'," said Steve. "You may not buy my pub."
"Not by the hair of your chinny chin chin?" sneered Wolfi. "Forgive me, but I've heard that before. Everyone has their price!"
"Not this time," replied Steve. "This pub is all our community has left, thanks to developers like you. People like you get away with murder because you say you're providing jobs and boosting the economy, but the reality is that you don't even hire locally and you pay your workers almost nothing! But why would any of that matter to you? You're in it to make as much money as you can and you care about no one but yourself."

Wolfi took a big brown envelope out of the deep pocket in his fur coat and tipped out two fat wads of notes. He narrowed his eyes and fixed Steve with a nasty look. "Then I'll offer, offer, offer...," Wolfi spluttered. "I'll buy this place," he said, and took a big gulp of his drink.

| artisan [,a:tı'zæn] <br> - hier: handwerkliche <br> Traditions- | conservation authority [knnsa'ver $\int$ ən $\mathrm{or}_{1}, \theta \mathrm{~d} r$ rti] <br> - Denkmalschutzbehörde |
| :---: | :---: |
| boost [buist] | first responder |
| - ankurbeln | [,f3st ri'sponda] |
| charger cable |  |
| ['tfa:dza , kerbol] | fur [f3:] |
| - Ladekabel | - Pelz- |
| choke [t Jouk] | grubby ['grabi] |
| - würgen | - schmutzig, schmierig |

"Listen, mate," began Steve, "this property is listed. You won't be allowed to make any changes without conservation authorities getting involved, and you certainly won't be allowed to demolish it!"
"Since when is it listed?" said Wolfi, helping himself to a handful of peanuts.
"The interior of this building is from the 1850s. Last week, we were given Grade II listed status," said Steve.

Wolfi turned purple with anger. He jumped up and started shouting, but one of the peanuts was caught in his throat and he started to choke. There was nothing the three brothers could do. By the time the first responders got to the pub, Wolfi was dead.

Steve made Perky and Pinky partners, renamed the pub The Three Little Pigs and the brothers lived happily ever after.

## What did they say?

When Wolfi asks the brothers if he can buy their pubs, they always answer:

+ No! You may not buy my pub.
May is a modal verb, like might, can, could, shall, should, will, would and must. May is used to ask for and give permission:
+ May I shut the window?
- Yes, of course you may.
- No, you may not. (This sounds strict and a bit unfriendly.)
- I'd rather you didn't. It's so hot. (This sounds friendlier.)

May is quite formal. Can and could can be used to ask for permission in a less formal style.

## Exercise 1

 $\overline{\mathrm{M}}$Rewrite the questions using "may" to make them sound more formal.
A. Is it all right if I sit here?
B. Can I borrow your charger cable, please?
C. Do you mind if I ask how old you are?
D. Could I have a look at the menu, please?

## E. Is it OK if I come in now?

F. Do you think I could leave early today?

## Exercise 2

Now, match the responses below to the questions above.

1. I'm afraid not. Someone's sitting here.
2. I'd rather you didn't. There's still so much to do.
3. No, you may not!
4. Yes, of course. It's on my desk.
5. Yes, of course. Here you are.
6. Yes, of course. We were waiting foryou.

A- ; B- ; C- ; D- ; E- ; F-


> Auch weenn für viele Menschen in westlichen Industrienationen das Geld gerade mal für Billigkleidung aus Bangladesch reicht, tragen wir alle Verantwortung, dass die Arbeiter dort nicht ausgebeutet werden.

Most of us are dimly and uncomfortably aware of the [clothing] industry's true costs. ... Five years ago, the Rana Plaza factory complex in Bangladesh collapsed, killing 1,134 people. The death toll ... shocked the world into a reluctant recognition that labourers earning a pittance for clothing western consumers are often doing so in unsafe circumstances.

The outrage led to the Bangladesh Accord, a legally binding international agreement on fire and building safety backed by major western brands. It covers both independent inspections and remediation. Worker empowerment and trade union involvement are key components. The improvements have been dramatic, and its five-year term was extended to 2021.

Now it is under threat. ... Bangladeshi ministers have argued it's time to regain control of inspections, insisting it is doing better than competitor nations. Observers are sceptical, saying that existing domestic inspections are inadequate ...
and that the industry's influence ... poses obvious problems....

For [British] families on a tight budget, a school shirt costing $£ 1.50$ is a godsend. But their struggle to clothe their children reflects Britain's political choices. It cannot be right to expect ... disadvantaged people to sacrifice their health, safety and wellbeing... Many of these clothes are bought by shoppers ... with outfits worn a handful of times and thrown away: on some estimates, the number of items bought per consumer has doubled in a decade....
Manufacturers complain that brands now demand higher safety and environmental standards yet push them ever harder to cut costs. Pressing garmentexporting countries on working conditions is important. But western governments should also keep a close eye on the behaviour of domestic companies. Consumers too have a part to play. Telling brands they care is important. But so is showing that they do, through the willingness to pay a fair price.
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| binding ['baındın] <br> - verbindlich | outrage ['autreid3] <br> - Skandal |
| :---: | :---: |
| death toll ['de日 təul] <br> - Opferzahl | pittance['pitəns] <br> - Hungerlohn |
| dimly: be $\sim$ aware of sth. ['dimli] <br> - sich etw. vage bewust sein | recognition [,rekag'nifon] <br> - Erkenntnis |
| empowerment <br> [im'pauəmənt] <br> - Stärkung | - zögerlich, widerstrebend <br> remediation |
| garment ['ga:rmənt] <br> - Bekleidung <br> godsend ['ga:dsend] | [ri,mi:di'erfon] <br> - Korrektur, <br> Mängelbeseitigung |
| - Glücksfall | sacrifice ['sækrıfaıs] <br> - opfern |

# Not exactly easy street 

Wie ist es, ein neues Leben in einem anderen Land $z u$ beginnen? In den USA schwer genug, selbst ohne das derzeit herrschende politische Klima.

MEDIUM $\overline{\text { US }} \overline{\text { AUDIO }}$ PLUS


With all the controversy about immigration in the US, I can't help but think back to my days as an immigrant in Germany more than 40 years ago. Unlike so many of those attempting to come to the US today, I was not fleeing violence or poverty. I didn't have children to protect, clothe, and feed. And I could have returned to the US at any time. In other words, I was not making any sacrifices.

Many of the immigrants coming to the US today are walking hundreds of miles, bringing with them only what

the language is probably the least of these. They need to find a way to pay for housing and food. Some have had their children taken away from them. They are taking tremendous risks, with no guarantee that they will get into the country and with asylum increasingly difficult to obtain.

With all this in mind, it's hard to understand how anyone could think that immigrants are seeking a life on easy street. Don't get me wrong. We do need to regulate immigration. But without immigrants, many sectors of our economy would be in deep trouble, particularly agriculture and the service industry. they can carry. They are unsure of what awaits them at the end of their journey or even where their next meal will come from. Most have left their families behind, knowing that the chances of ever seeing them again are slight.

What does it take for someone to do this? Clearly, it takes tremendous courage, stamina, and determination. But more than that, it means that their situation was so intolerable that they saw no other option but to sacrifice everything to escape it. And yet so many of my fellow citizens have little compassion for these people. This is true, despite the fact that nearly everyone in the US is descended from immigrants.

Even though my decision to emigrate to Germany in 1974 was not based on economic need or safety concerns, I did not find it easy to come to live in a country that was not my own. It took me a number of years to learn the language well enough not to be worried about making an embarrassing faux pas like the time I greeted an elderly neighbor who had just been to the hair salon by saying that her hairdo looked dämlich. I mistakenly thought that dämlich was a female form of herrlich.

Today's immigrants to the US have far greater concerns than I did when I moved to Germany. Learning


GINGER KUENZEL is a freelance writer who lived in Munich for 20 years. She now calls a small town in upstate New York home.

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## TRAVEL

## A family adventure in Ireland's west

Reisen mit einem kleinen Kind - wie geht das am besten? JESSICA MANN geht mit ihrer Familie auf Entdeckungsreise und besucht die Klippen, Schlösser und Pubs von Irlands wunderschöner Westküste - und alle sind begeistert.

MEDIUM $\overline{\text { AUDIO }} \underline{\underline{\text { PLUS }}}$


$T$he family road trip is a classic holiday for a number of reasons: the scenery just outside the window, the many different places to visit and the quality time spent together in the car, to name a few. But it's the type of holiday I associate more with travelling in the US than the kinds of trips that my friends here in Europe typically take with their own families. Old habits die hard, however, and, when searching for a place to spend a week with family visiting from abroad, we quickly settled on another favourite for a classic family road trip: Ireland.
A rocky, rugged island off Europe's North Atlantic coast, Ireland has long held a fascination that far exceeds its size. In fact, the number of tourists that visit the country each year is greater than the Irish population itself. About two million of those tourists come from the United States, where more than ten per cent of the population identifies as IrishAmerican. Beyond that Irish pride, though, it's the dramatic scenery and warm-hearted hospitality that draw people from around the world to the Emerald Isle. And that's what we're after, too.

## Castles and sausages

We arrive in Dublin with our young son and meet my sister and brother-in-law at a quaint bed and breakfast. After an
overnight stay in the capital - and a hearty Irish breakfast in the morning we're headed west to County Galway. The M6 motorway gets us to Galway City quickly, but we first want to drive a bit farther west, to the scenic coastal region of Connemara.
The drive goes from typical motorway scenery to spectacular sights in what feels like no time at all. Connemara is covered in bogs, a type of wetland, and dotted with lakes and hills. It's a hiker's dream - and a cyclist's, and we pass several on our way. As attractive as a more active holiday would be, we've opted for scenic drives since it is difficult to hike far with a young child. My son enjoys the car ride and comments excitedly on the sheep that wander alongside the road or on to it (and which, in such cases, have the right of way).

We do make frequent stops to take photos and skip stones across picturesque lakes. We soon reach Connemara National Park and make our way to the visitor centre, which provides a general history of the park's nearly 3,000 scenic hectares and its geology. My son is particularly interested in the animal displays - but perhaps even more so in the playground next door.
After getting in as much easy walking as we can with a small child, and in the rather rainy and windy weather - not terribly uncommon in Ireland - we ask for advice on the prettiest route south,

beyond [bi'jpnd]

- zusätzlichzu
bog [bog]
- Sumpf, Moor
dotted ['ddtıd]
- übersät, voller

Emerald Isle
['emrrold arol]

- Irland (die smaragdgrüne Insel)
exceed [rk'si:d]
- übertreffen
habits: old ~ die hard
['hæbits]
- alte Gewohnheiten lassen sich nur schwer ablegen
hiker ['harka]
- Wanderer, Wanderin
hospitality
[,hospı'tæləti]
- Gastfreundschaft
opt for sth. ['opt fos]
- sich für etw. entscheiden


## picturesque

 [,pıkt $\int{ }^{\prime}$ 'resk] - malerischquaint [kweint]

- entzückend
rugged ['r $\Lambda$ gid]
- schroff,felsig
skip [skıp]
- springen lassen
wetland ['wetlænd]
- Feuchtland, Sumpfgebiet



A mystical sight: Poulnabrone dolmen, a portal tomb that has been standing here for thousands of years
then drive to our next bed and breakfast in Galway. We are greeted by the owner, get checked into our rooms and immediately head out for some food. It's a quick walk into the town centre and it seems like everyone else is out for a windswept stroll as well.

Galway has a reputation for being one of Ireland's most enjoyable cities. We end up in the Latin Quarter, at a familyfriendly pizza place called Fat Freddy's on Quay Street. We're lucky to get a spot anywhere at all as the street is full of people. Brightly coloured flags are strung between the buildings and there's music coming out of at least every other door. After the delicious pizza, my sister and I head across the street to the 1520 Bar, where musicians are playing live music.

Traditional music, often just called "trad", enjoys a popular following here. Its attraction extends well beyond Ireland, of course. During the high season, many restaurants and bars cater to the numerous
tourists and offer live trad music nearly every night, with musicians playing instruments like the fiddle, accordion or tin whistle. We enjoy the music while drinking cider and Guinness before finally turning in for the night.
The next morning, after another full Irish breakfast - bacon, sausages, baked beans, eggs, mushrooms, grilled tomatoes, toast and, of course, black pudding - we are on the road again. Today, the plan is to drive through the Burren and, on the way to Ennis, stop by the famous Cliffs of Moher.
Just outside town, we decide to make a quick stop at Dunguaire Castle near Kinvara, on the south-eastern shore of Galway Bay. The castle was built around 1520 and was restored in the 20th century. Tourists can explore it during the summer and climb to the top of its 23-metre-tall tower. There is also a banquet room decorated for themed dinners. My son's eyes light up at the sight of all the medieval

| black pudding [,blæk 'pudı̣] UK <br> - Blutwurst | shore [Jor] <br> - Strand, Ufer |
| :---: | :---: |
|  | string [strin] |
| cater ['kerto] <br> - ausgerichtet sein | - aufhängen |
|  | stroll [strral] |
| cider ['saIdə] <br> - Apfelwein | - Spaziergang |
|  | themed ['Airmd] |
| fiddle ['fidd]] ifml. <br> - Fiedel, Geige | - Themen-, inszeniert |
|  | tin whistle [tton 'wispl] |
| medieval [,medi'i:vol] <br> - mittelalterlich | - Blechflöte |
| reputation <br> [,repju'terfon] <br> - Ruf | turn in $[, t 3: n$ ' m$]$ ] fm m . <br> - schlafengehen |
|  | windswept |
|  | ['windswept] |
|  | - windumtost |

decor, and he runs and plays between the long, impressive oak tables.

## Dolmens and pub food

After another half hour of driving, we've entered County Clare and find ourselves in the Burren. We know because the terrain suddenly looks as if we've landed on the moon.

The Burren, which in Irish means "great rock", extends across the northern part of the county and truly does look like something out of this world. Consisting of 250 square kilometres of fractured grey limestone, the land is essentially an ancient seabed. It was forced above sea level by tectonic shifts that occurred about 270 million years ago and that created the long cracks in the rock in the process.

Our first stop here is something my son and husband are both excited about: caves! There are a few different cave systems in the Burren, but we opt for Aillwee Cave to see what this landscape looks like
from an underground perspective. The 30-minute tour takes us through some beautiful caverns and even past a waterfall. The caves are about two million years old and contain the remains of a brown bear, an animal that has been extinct in Ireland for at least 10,000 years.

But we're not here just for the interesting geology. The Burren is also home to a number of fascinating sites from human prehistory. Among the best-known - and one of the easiest to visit as a tourist, with good signage and parking - is Poulnabrone dolmen.
Consisting of one large, flat stone atop two upright stones, this portal tomb is more than 5,000 years old. The remains of more than 20 people were found here when the site was excavated in the 1980s. Pottery and jewellery were also discovered inside the tomb, which would have been entirely covered by soil when it was built, during the Neolithic period. After spending the better part of the day

| $\begin{aligned} & \text { atop [a'top] } \\ & \text { - auf } \end{aligned}$ | oak [əuk] <br> - Eichen- |
| :---: | :---: |
| cave [kerv] | portal tomb <br> ['po:tol tu:m] <br> - Megalith-Grab |
| - Höhle |  |
| cavern ['kævən] |  |
| - Höhle | pottery ['potəri] <br> - Töpferware |
| entirely [ın'taıoli] |  |
| - vollständig | shift [jift] <br> - Verschiebung |
| excavate ['ekskəvert] |  |
| - ausgraben | signage ['sainid3] <br> - Beschilderung |
| extinct [ık'stınkt] |  |
| - ausgestorben | soil [sorpl] <br> - Erde |
| fractured ['frækt fəd] |  |
| - gebrochen; hier: <br> verkarstet | upright ['^pratt] <br> - aufrecht |
| limestone ['laımstaun] <br> - Kalkstein |  |



At home up on the cliffs: a puffin on Skellig Michael, a wild island off the Atlantic coast
driving around this bizarre landscape, our next stop is one of Ireland's most famous sights. The Cliffs of Moher are visited by more than a million people each year and, in an attempt to avoid the crowds at the visitor centre, we decide to take a boat tour to see the cliffs from the water - up close and hopefully bathed in lateafternoon light.

Tour operators at the harbour in Doolin offer hour-long boat rides to see the 214-metre-high cliffs from below. However, the most impressive part of the boat trip is not the cliffs themselves although they are stunning - but rather the number of seabirds you can see up close as they perch on the dark limestone.

The boats get close enough to be able to identify multiple species clearly. We're all amazed - but also getting just a bit queasy:we've underestimated just how rough the Atlantic can be. Still, we try to focus
on the beauty of the scenery as the boat makes its way back to dry land.

After we regain our land legs, we wander slowly back to the car, taking in the charming countryside around us. From here, it's a 45-minute drive to Ennis, where we have decided to spend the night at the Old Ground Hotel. The hotel is in a beautifully restored manor house and our rooms are enormous.

We enjoy the tea and biscuits that have been left for us in the rooms as we get settled, but we're keen to try out the pub downstairs, the Poet's Corner Bar. It's a lovely, satisfying evening with typical pub food favorites, such as a warming seafood chowder with treacle bread, and more trad music. When the musicians play a particularly lively number, my son takes a break from his cheeseburger to dance, much to the amusement of a number of the other patrons.
attempt [a'tempt]

- Versuch
manor house
['mænə haus]
- Gutshaus, Herrenhaus
patron ['pertron]
- hier: (Stamm-)Gast
perch [p3:t f]
- hocken, sitzen
seafood chowder
['si:fu:d ,t fauda]
- dicke Suppe aus

Meeresfrüchten
stunning ['stını!]

- atemberaubend, umwerfend
treacle ['tri:k>l] UK
- Melassen-, Sirup-
queasy ['kwiszi]
- mulmig


## Where puffins rule

The next morning, we explore the streets of Ennis for a little while after breakfast. It's a pretty town, with brightly coloured flowers hanging from the lamp posts. We don't have much time to stay, though, since we're off today to County Kerry. Our goal is to drive the Ring of Kerry anticlockwise - the best direction for avoiding getting stuck behind tour buses, or so I've read.

The Ring of Kerry is another highlight for tourists in Ireland. It's a scenic drive around the Iveragh Peninsula, the largest peninsula in the south-western corner of the country. Once on the drive, it quickly becomes clear why it is so popular - the constantly alternating views of stunning beaches, islands and the deep-blue Atlantic are astonishing.

One of the highlights of the Ring of Kerry is the view of the rocky Skellig Islands and, in particular, Skellig Michael, the larger of the two. Skellig Michael was home to monks who lived in isolation there from the sixth to the 12th century. They built beehive-shaped stone structures, cut hundreds of steps into the mountainside and lived among the seabirds, practically cut off from the rest of the world. The islands were recently used as a filming location for Star Wars:The Force Awakens and Star Wars:The Last Jedi — and the nerd in me is excited to see them in part because of this recent fame.

My son is excited to see the islands, too, but not because of Star Wars. He's a fan of the Irish children's TV show Puffin Rock. Narrated by the wonderful Irish actor and comedian Chris O'Dowd, the show follows a family of cartoon puffins living on an island off the Irish coast.

Since it's tricky to visit the Skellig Islands themselves with a small child the terrain is rocky and steep, and I'm not even sure we could stomach another Atlantic boat cruise - I figure that the next best thing is to visit the Skellig Experience exhibition. As we near the end of the peninsula, in Portmagee, we cross the bridge on to Valentia Island to get to it. The Skellig Experience includes a film that gives viewers an overview of the islands, the monks who lived there and features many sweet little puffins.

I'm finally ready to see the real thing for myself, if only from a distance. We drive back across the bridge to Portmagee and
then head on to a portion of the Skellig Ring, a smaller, 18 -kilometre ring within the much-longer Ring of Kerry.

The road takes us higher and higher, until we reach a car park with signs claiming to offer County Kerry's best views. We take the bait, park the car and follow other tourists to the edge of the cliffs. The sun is gleaming off the ocean and the ragged outline of Skellig Michael becomes visible in the distance. "Puffin rock!" my son exclaims in delight. This has indeed been a trip to remember.

## If you go...

## Getting there

The best international airports for reaching Ireland's west coast are in Dublin or Shannon. Renting a car is easy and a good idea - just keep in mind that the roads can be narrow and winding.

## Where to stay

Book all hotels or bed and breakfasts well in advance, especially if you are planning to travel in the high season.
Small bed and breakfasts are a classically Irish way to spend a night in a new place and have a homely feel. www.bandbireland.com For a little more luxury, try the Old Ground Hotel in Ennis. www.oldgroundhotelennis.com

More information
www.ireland.com

| anticlockwise <br> [ænti'klokwaız] UK | lamp post ['æmp pəust] <br> - Laternenmast |
| :---: | :---: |
| - entgegen dem Uhrzeigersinn | narrate [nə'reit] <br> - erzählen |
| astonishing <br> [a'stonifin] <br> - erstaunlich | outline ['autlain] <br> - Umriss |
| bait: take the $\sim$ [beit] <br> - sich ködern lassen | puffin ['pıfın] <br> - Papageientaucher |
| beehive-['bi:haıv] <br> - Bienenstock- | ragged ['rægId] <br> - zerklüftet |
| delight [di'lart] - Entzücken, Begeisterung | steep [sti:p] <br> - steil <br> stomach ['st^mək] |
| exclaim [rk'skleım] <br> - ausrufen | - hier: ertragen <br> tricky ['trıki] |
| feature['fist fə] <br> - zeigen | - schwierig <br> winding['waındın] |
| gleam [gliim] <br> - funkeln, leuchten | - kurvenreich |



## IRELAND IN GERMANY

## St Patrick's on the Isar

Expats und Einheimische bereiten sich auf die zweitägigen Feierlichkeiten des St Patrick's Festival in München vor, mit dem im Mär: die irische Kultur gefeiert wird. Von GREG LANGLEY<br>MEDIUM PLUS

 here's a single pint of Guinness sitting on an Augustiner-Bräu stand in the heart of Munich. It seems lonely and sadly out of place in a city known for its love of locally brewed Helles and Weißbier - until you realize that the bustle going on around it is in preparation for St Patrick's Day.

Niall McCorley, an Irish expat, shuffles over and takes a long pull from the pint. He smacks his lips. "It'll tide me over until the celebration starts," he explains, before turning back to setting up the benches and tables in front of him.

It is a mystery how a fifth-century Romano-British missionary to Ireland has become such a global phenomenon. St Patrick is said to have banished snakes from the Emerald Isle and used the shamrock, with its three leaves, to explain the idea of a single God in three persons. Yet he has gone on to become the patron saint of all things Hibernian.

Every year, people around the world dress themselves in green, the symbolic colour of Ireland. They sing sentimental ballads, drink Guinness and demand that people kiss them because they are Irish, no matter where they really come from.

On 17 March, the day of St Patrick's death, everyone becomes a little Irish, it seems.

One of the largest celebrations takes place in Dublin, where half a million people watch a procession that runs from Parnell Square and past St Patrick's Cathedral. In New York, a good two million turn out to see a parade based on a tradition older than the United States itself. And in Chicago, some 450,000 people party as the river turns green from environmentally friendly vegetable dye. The St Patrick's celebrations in Munich are small in comparison: the parade, which started in the mid-1990s, now attracts more than 1,400 marchers and up to 25,000 spectators.
"It's quite amazing how it has grown," says McCorley, pausing in his work setting up Wittelsbacherplatz for the after-parade party. "At the beginning, only a few thousand stopped by for a drink and a bit of craic, but now it has become the biggest St Patrick's in continental Europe."
McCorley's involvement, like that of many of the volunteers, started through a sports club. He is a long-time member of the Munich Colmcilles, the local Gaelic Athletic Association (GAA) team, playing an Irish form of football. For the Colmcilles, this day is one of their biggest

moneymakers. In exchange for their work, the volunteers get to run one of the bars, and the money they earn helps fund the club for the year.
"It's certainly great for the sports clubs and dancing groups," says McCorley, "but I wouldn't want to give you the impression that it is all Irish. One success is that it has become an international event, and that is what keeps it growing."

## A multicultural affair

At midday, "St Patrick" starts off at the head of the parade from Münchner Freiheit in the Schwabing district of Munich with two massive Irish wolfhounds. In reality, St Patrick is Wolfgang ("Wolfi") Schramm, a Bavarian who starts growing his white beard each November so that he can play this role. Boldly he steps out down Leopoldstrasse, offering blessings to the crowd. He is followed by a horsedrawn wagon from the Augustiner brewery and coaches carrying VIPs. Dieter Reiter, mayor of Munich and patron of the parade, is always present, as are Irish dignitaries and a few German politicians.

Some 50 clubs take part and, in addition to the Colmcilles and the Irish Rovers soccer club, there are Scottish pipe bands, American football players and Brazilian drumming bands. Following them are walking pints of Guinness, people dressed in Kerrygold cow costumes (to honour the dairy products), rugby clubs and role-playing barbarians, together with Irish dancing groups and Bavarian brass bands. One year, there was even a green-coloured Star Wars stormtrooper.

Daniela Fieger, a member of the Waltzing Matildas, a Bavarian-based Australian bush-dancing group, has taken part in the parade for the past five years. "The parade is a great opportunity to get out and highlight our dancing group and party," she says. "And how often do you get to walk down the middle of Leopoldstrasse without having to worry about traffic?"

Legend has it that Paul Daly arrived in Germany in 1983 with 50 Deutschmarks in his pocket and a guitar. "No," he says. "I think it was more like 250 D-marks."

Today he is co-owner of two popular Irish bars in Munich: Kilian's, behind the Frauenkirche, and Kennedy's, at Sendlinger Tor. He is also the driving force behind the parade. "St Patrick's is now Munich's third-biggest multicultural
event after the Oktoberfest and the Faschingsumzug," says Daly. "The first year, we put in an application for 250 people, and 3,000 turned up. It surprised me. I can't explain it. But I know that if you go to Nepal or the deepest jungles in Africa, you'll find an Irish bar, and there they'll be celebrating St Patrick's Day. Munich taps into that same kind of magic."

## The party goes on

When the parade's St Patrick arrives at Wittelsbacherplatz after covering the 2.5-kilometre route, he heads to the stage where the shamrock is blessed. The ceremony is often performed in Irish, a language almost no one in the crowd understands, but that doesn't stop the cheers. One or two speeches follow, and then everyone settles down to an afternoon of partying, music and ceili, which is traditional Irish folk dancing.

Mayor Reiter often appears, guitar in hand, for a set with the Paul Daly Band. Among other regulars is Johnny Logan, known as the only person to have won the Eurovision Song Contest twice. In 1992, Logan also won as a composer, when Linda Martin sang his ditty "Why Me?". Although he lives in County Meath in Ireland, Logan is a frequent visitor to Munich.

Rene Wencelides, a member of the Deutsch-Irischer Freundeskreis, a cultural friendship club, has also helped organize the parade for the past 10 years. "The Irish are just such a joyous people," he says. "They are a pleasure to be around."

As it happens, there is a long association between the Irish and Bavaria. In the seventh century, Gael missionaries established monasteries in the region, contributing to the spread of Christianity. Among the so-called Schottenklöster, set up by Irish monks in the 11th and 12th centuries, were abbeys in Eichstätt, Constance, Memmingen and Nuremberg.

Irish stories dot the German landscape. For example, the cathedral in Würzburg was built on the spot where, in 689 , St Kilian of Ireland was executed by a pagan duchess. And many a frustrated driver has mistakenly cursed the Irish while travelling south over the steep stretch of highway at Irschenberg - a name once thought to have been derived from "the Irish mountain". In fact, it is so named in honour of Marinus, an Irish monk who

| abbey ['æbi] <br> - Kloster, Abtei | ditty ['dıti] <br> - Liedchen |
| :---: | :---: |
| application | dot[dnt] |
| [,æplı'kerfən] | - übersäen, schmücken |
| - Antrag | duchess['d d t [is] |
| boldly ['bauldli] | - Herzogin |
| - | $\overline{\text { monastery ['mpnəstəri] }}$ |
| brass [brass] | - Kloster |
| - Blechblaser- | pagan ['peigon] |
| brewery ['bru:əri] | - heidnisch |
| - Brauerei | pipe [parp] |
| cheers [t [ ıəz] | - Dudelsack- |
| - Jubel, Hochrufe | regular ['regju |
| coach [kəut 5$]$ | - Stammgast |
| - Kutsche | steep [sti:p] |
| curse [k3:s] | - steil |
| - verfluchen | stretch [stret [] |
| dairy ['deəri] | - Strecke |
| - Mokkerei-, Milch- | tap into sth.['tæp , intu:] |
| derived [di'raivd] <br> - abgeleitet | - etw. nutzen; hier: <br> dabei sein |
| dignitary ['dıgnətəri] <br> - Würdenträger(in) |  |


had settled in the area and was martyred there in 697.
"Some historians even say the monk on the Munich coat of arms was originally Irish," says Wencelides. "Maybe that is wishful thinking, but if it's true, it gives the parade an extra poignant meaning."

## Come one, come all

This year, the St Patrick's Day party in Munich will be known as the St Patrick's Festival and will be celebrated over two days - on Saturday and Sunday, 16 and 17 March (instead of just 17 March). There will be a Friday night concert in the Hochschule für Philosophie, featuring Irish tenor Dean Power and other artists singing the works of Thomas Moore, a 19th-century Irish poet and balladeer.

On the Saturday and Sunday, a St Patrick's food-truck festival will be held at Odeonsplatz; and the traditional parade and after-party with Johnny Logan will be staged at Wittelsbacherplatz on Sunday.
When this year's St Patrick's Day celebrations end, and the last of the partiers disappear into the cold night, Niall McCorley and the volunteers will be busy pulling down tents, packing up benches and sweeping the grounds. Not far away, another lonely pint of Guinness will serve as a reference point for the progress of his labours. The closer they are to being packed up, the lower the level of Guinness will be in the glass. Sláinte!
For more information on Munich's St Patrick's Day Festival on 16-17 March, see www.stpatricksday.de
balladeer [,bæla'dıə]

- Balladensänger(in)


## coat of arms

[,kəut әv 'a:mz]

- Wappen
poignant ['poinjənt]
- ergreifend, rührend

Sláinte! ['sla:nt fo]

- zum Wohl


## THE LANGUAGE OF BUILDING

## Don't move improve!

In dieser Ausgabe von Spotlight haben Sie bereits einiges über Design und Architektur erfahren. Aber reicht Ihr Wortschatz aus, um über eigene Bauprojekte zu sprechen? Erweitern Sie Ihr Vokabular mit Texten und Übungen von VANESSA GLARK.

MEDIUM


Meet Daniel and Lucy and their young family. The children are sharing a room at the moment and Lucy has started working from home. The family desperately need more space, but as house prices and moving costs are so high, Daniel and Lucy have decided to follow the motto: "Don't move - improve!"

We'll follow them through the process of planning and building an extension to their home.

Daniel and Lucy are sitting down together to make plans for their extension.

Daniel: So, what do we want? Let's make a wish list.
Lucy: Separate bedrooms for the kids and, ideally, somewhere for me to work.
Daniel: So, an extra bedroom and an office. That would probably be a two-storey extension, then.
Lucy: Let's look at the floor plan and see what's feasible.
Daniel: We could build an extra room there, at the side of the house, as an office for you.
Lucy: Or why not make the dining room into my office?
Daniel: Where would we eat?
Lucy: We could extend the kitchen to make a lovely open-plan kitchen-diner, with double doors on to the patio. I'd love that.
Daniel: It would add value to the house, too. And we could even fit in a little utility room at the side. Or maybe a downstairs cloakroom?
Lucy: Either of those would be super
useful. And upstairs, on top of the kitchen extension, we can build an extra children's room. It would be a lovely big room, It would be a lovely big room,
with a view of the garden. Mind you, would it be unfair for one child to have a better room than the other?
Daniel: Well, we could make that new room upstairs into a new master suite and give our current bedroom to one of the kids. _

Lucy: A new master bedroom with an en suite, just for the two of us? Yes, please

## 1. Which part of the house?

Look at the dialogue again and find the parts of the house that match the following definitions.
A. A room in which you can cook and eat a meal.
B. The largest bedroom in the house.
C. A room where you can work.
D. A private bathroom next to a bedroom.
E. An extension with two floors (ground floor and first floor).
F. A room for the washing machine, dryer and other appliances.
G. A paved area in the garden.
H. A small room on the ground floor with a toilet and washbasin.

## Lucy looks at some building companies online and finds this local firm.

## RADLEY EXTENSIONS

## We specialize in:

- home extensions
- loft conversions
- grannyannexes
- garden offices
- conservatories


## All work fully insured. References available. 15 years' experience. <br> Full architect and design service. Call us for a free, no-obligation quote.

## 2. More space

The building firm lists several different ways to add space to your home. Have a look at their website again and find the name of these additions to a home.
A. A glass structure built on to the back of a house.
B. A small building, separate from the main house, without permanent foundations.
C. An extension in which someone can live independently, with their own bathroom and kitchen.
D. Extra rooms built in the space under the roof.
loft conversion
['loft kan, vz:fon] UK

- Dachausbau
mind you ['maind ju] - allerdings
no-obligation quote
[nəu , oblı'geı $\int ə n$ kwəut]
- unverbindliches

Angebot
open-plan
[,əupən 'plæn]

- offen, durchgehend
patio ['pætiəu]
- Terrasse
paved [peivd]
- gepflastert
two-storey ['tu: ,storri]
- zweistöckig
utility room
[ju'tiləti ru:m]
- Hauswirtschaftsraum Lagerraum

| appliance [ə'plaıəns] <br> - Haushaltsgerät |
| :---: |
| cloakroom |
| ['klaukru:m] UK <br> - hier: Gäste-WC |
| conservatory <br> [kən's3:vətri] UK <br> - Wintergarten |
| dryer ['draıə] <br> - Wäschetrockner |
| en suite [, a:n 'swi:t] UK <br> - mit eigenem Bad |
| extension [Ik'sten ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{n}$ ] <br> - Erweiterung, Anbau |
| feasible['fi:zəbəl] <br> - machbar, möglich |
| foundations <br> [faun'derfonz] <br> - Fundament |
| granny annexe ifml. ['græni ə,neks] <br> - Einliegerwohnung |

Answers

The owner of the building company visits Daniel and Lucy at home. He draws plans and provides a quote for the cost of the work.

## RADLEY EXTENSIONS

Project:Proposed side extension, two storeys

## Scaffolding

(set-up and take-down) $\quad £$
Foundations
External walls
(concrete blocks and bricks) $£$
Tiled roof
Internal walls
Plastering £
Windows and external doors
E
Carpentry (including internal doors) £
Flooring
$£$
$£$
Plumbing, heating system
and sanitaryware
Electrical installation

Total


## 3. What's included?

Find these items in the builder's quote and write the correct words on the lines provided.


| brick [brık] <br> - Ziegelstein | proposed [prə'pəozd] <br> - geplant |
| :---: | :---: |
| carpentry ['ka:pentri] <br> - Schreinerarbeiten | sanitaryware <br> ['sænətəriweə] |
| concrete block <br> ['konkri:t blok] <br> - Betonstein | - Sanitarausstattung <br> scaffolding <br> ['skæfəuldın] |
| flooring ['florrı̣] <br> - Fußbodenbelag | $\frac{\text { - Baugerüst }}{\text { set-up['set } \wedge \text { p] }}$ |
| item ['aıtəm] <br> - Artikel | take-down ['teik daon] |
| plastering ['pla:strrın] <br> - Verputzarbeiten <br> plumbing ['plımın] <br> - Klempnerarbeiten | tiled roof [,tarld 'ruif] <br> - Ziegeldach |

Answers


Lucy is thinking about the environmental cost of their plans. Read her conversation with Daniel.

Lucy: I'm thinking about the environmental cost of our plans and I'm wondering whether we could reduce our energy consumption.
Daniel: The new external walls will be better insulated than the older parts of the house. Good insulation will reduce heat loss.
Lucy: Yes, and the new windows and the patio doors will be facing due south, so the sun will provide a lot of natural light and heat in those rooms.
Daniel: Do you think we should consider installing solar panels on the roof?
Lucy: Maybe. And I've been thinking about the smaller rooms that won't have windows, or will only have small windows on the north side of the house.
Daniel: We'll be using low-energy light bulbs.
Lucy: Yes, but have you ever heard of a sun tunnel?
Daniel: Oh, yes, those mirror tubes that bring light down into dark rooms. Good idea.
Lucy: My other idea was to use reclaimed materials in the extension.
Daniel: You mean reusing old building materials?
Lucy: Not for everything, but perhaps for the wooden doors and flooring.
Daniel: OK, let's do some research and ask the builder for his advice.

## 4. Good for the environment

Which ideas do Daniel and Lucy discuss?
Choose the right word to complete each expression.
insulation|light bulbs|materials|panels|sun
A. good $\qquad$ in the walls
B. solar $\qquad$ on the roof
C. low-energy
D. a $\qquad$ tunnel
E. reclaimed $\qquad$

Daniel and Lucy's extension is now complete and they can move into their new space.

Daniel: It was worth it, wasn't it?
Lucy: Definitely!
Daniel: Even if we went over budget?
Lucy: Yes, it was worth every penny.
Daniel: And even if we went over schedule?
Lucy: Only by six weeks. I got a bit frustrated in the middle. I thought it would never be finished - but here we are, in our new space at last!
Daniel: Do you remember when the new kitchen units didn't fit?
Lucy: Don't remind me! And when the solar panels were delivered before the roof was on?
Daniel: It all worked out in the end. I just wanted something fit for purpose, but this has really exceeded my expectations.
Lucy: I'll just be glad not to have to clean up dust from the building work every day.
Daniel: The children have both told me that they think they've got the best bedroom.
Lucy: And we know we've got the best bedroom! It's a success all round.

## 5. Finished at last

Decide whether the statements below are true or false.
A. The extension cost more money than planned.
B. The work took less time than planned.
C. There were some unexpected problems during the work.
D. The extension is not as good as Daniel had hoped.
E. The building work caused a lot of dirt to collect inside the house.
F. The whole family are pleased with the extension.

| due [dju:] <br> - hier:genau nach |  |
| :--- | :--- |



## ARTISANS

# The potter 

Auf diesen Seiten stellen wir Ihnen Handwerksmeister und Kunsthandwerker aus der englischsprachigen Welt vor. Diesen Monat hat sich Spotlight mit der australischen Keramikkünstlerin Denise McDonald unterhalten. Von DAGMAR TAYLOR<br>MEDIUM

Here in Sydney, there's a really strong food culture - a very young, hip food culture," potter Denise McDonald told Spotlight. "I'm interested in introducing handmade ceramics to a younger audience interested in food." Denise has made tableware and cups for many cafes and restaurants. "Basically, I have two main lines: my more simple thrown work, which has developed from these cafe and restaurant commissions, and my Flannel Flower range," she explains.

The flannel flower is native to Australia, and the shape Denise uses in her work is from a 100-year-old window-pane pattern from the federation house that Denise grew up in. "I grew up looking at that pattern," she said. "It reminds me of home, and safety, and family." Lots of Australians recognize the pattern from their childhood, and the range sells well.

When Denise began thinking about using the pattern on her work, she didn't know how to make it part of her pottery. Stamping it on the thrown work would have distorted the pattern. So, Denise started using slabs - flat pieces of clay that can be folded and shaped. She still wanted to throw on the wheel because that's what initially made her fall in love with pottery, so she developed a new way of working. "I use a combination of traditional techniques and new, innovative techniques," Denise said. "I throw a base on the wheel and then I take my slab and wrap it round the base, and then throw that just by stretching it on the inside, because the outside already has the pattern on it."

At markets and on Instagram, other potters are fascinated by Denise's flannel flower pieces: "They often ask, ‘How did you make this? I can’t figure out how it was made'. So I love that, when I mystify an actual potter."

| clay [kler] |
| :--- |
| - Lehm, Ton |
| distort [di'statt] |
| - verformen, verziehen |
| federation |
| [,fedə'reIfən] |
| - hier: Architektur der |
| Föderation (1890-1915) |


| flannel flower |
| :--- |
| ['flænal ,flavə] |
| - Flanellblume |
| mystify ['mıstıfar] |
| - verblüffen |
| potter['pptə] |
| - Keramiker(in) |


| slab [slæb] <br> - Scheibe, Platte |  |
| :--- | :--- |

## ARTS

## Detectives, plots and philosophy

Diesen Monat stellen wir einen Film über eine Verbrecherin, einen Film über einen Detektiv und einen Podcast ïber unsere moderne Gesellschaft vor. Von EVE LUCAS

MEDIUM

## FILM PREVIEW | BIOGRAPHY

The true story of Lee Israel, a bestselling biographer, starts out conventionally:woman writer publishes successful biographies of Hollywood stars such as Katharine Hepburn and Tallulah Bankhead. Then, in the 1980s, her biography of cosmetics tycoon Estée Lauder is a failure. Her career seems finished. Israel is no longer able to support herself and turns to crime.
This is where it gets interesting. And this is where the film Can You Ever Forgive Me? picks up Israel's story, as she begins to forge letters from famous dead personalities that some people are willing to pay a lot of money for. Director Marielle Heller brings all her discretion to bear on a script by Nicole Holofcener, known for her nuanced writing about female characters. Together with Melissa McCarthy in the role of Lee Israel, they create spaces for all the grey areas in the life of a single woman trying to make a living: spaces that include frustration, strange friendships and, sometimes, a bad temper. After watching this film, and McCarthy's astonishing transformation into a cranky, middle-aged woman, you'll wish you'd known Lee Israel. Starts 21 February.

[^0]FILM PREVIEW | ADVENTURE


Film adaptations of Sherlock Holmes mysteries have recently moved away from the dark drama of author Conan Doyle's Victorian times. None goes as far as Holmes and Watson. Starring Will Ferrell and John C. Reilly, this version is set at the court of Queen Victoria, where the duo have four days to solve the planned murder of the queen. James Moriarty (Ralph Fiennes) is back and evil is afoot. Preventing a crime that has yet to be carried out requires thinking ahead, some dressing up and several meetings with Queen Victoria. But that's the easy part since both Sherlock and Watson find her irresistible. Lord Byron said that laughter is cheap medicine. Some laughs in this film are cheap, but a cure against evil is guaranteed. Started 7 February.

| afoot [o'fot] | irresistible [,Iri'zıstəb•] |
| :---: | :---: |
| - im Gange | - unwiderstehlich |
| court [ko:t] <br> - Hof | starring ['stamırı] <br> - in den Hauptrollen |

## PODCAST | SOCIETY

Thinking Allowed is a podcast version of a BBC Radio 4 series of the same name that does exactly what its title promises - by taking a topic, following it into unexpected corners and thinking aloud about that jour-
 ney. The focus could be on shoes, the idea of sacrifice, slum tourism or the phenomenon of stigma. This podcast looks at the environment that we shape and that shapes us. Host Laurie Taylor has an academic background in sociology, but has also worked as an actor and teacher. He brings the perfect combination of interest and easy authority to topics that he discusses with experts. At just under 30 minutes per episode, Thinking Allowed will get you thinking while keeping you informed and entertained. Listen at www.bbc.co.uk/programmes/b006qy05

[^1]
# Welcome to the language pages 

Over the next dozen or more pages, we give you the opportunity to practise grammar and vocabulary in an up-to-date context. We start off here with a column that takes a light-hearted look at English in popular culture.

## ENGLISH EXPLAINED



Everyone has a moment in their lives when they realize they are getting older. Mine came the other day, when I was teaching English to a group of students in their early twenties. I had told them that in certain contexts "to get down" meant "to dance," and to drive home my point, I quoted lyrics that I was sure the students knew: "Do a little dance, make a little love, get down tonight." They just looked back at me with blank stares.
The lyrics come from the song "Get Down Tonight" by KC and The Sunshine Band, but, alas, a big enough age gap existed between my students and me for them never to have heard of them before. And I understand. After all, I remember teachers often lovingly referring to songs that they were sure my classmates and I had heard, such as "Smoke on the Water" or "Paradise by the Dashboard Light," only to be met with the sound of silence.

Actually, since we're on the subject of songs from the 1970s, let's consider another one for a minute, "Ladies' Night" by Kool \& the Gang: "Oh, yes, it's ladies' night, and the feeling's right, oh, yes, it's ladies' night, oh, what a night."
Interestingly, on the covers of several of the band's albums, the song title actually read "Ladies Night." Do you see the error? Yes, that's right:The apostrophe is missing - a common mistake in English.

Just as a refresher, in English, the apostrophe is the punctuation mark used to indicate ownership or possession. "Ladies' Night" is a night for the ladies, one belonging to or reserved for them

Maybe Kool \& the Gang (or whoever produced those erroneous album covers) got confused by the fact that the word "ladies" ends in the letter "-s." Well, with plural nouns ending in "-s," you should tack on an apostrophe anyway: "The band members' decisions are final."

With names ending in "-s," you have a bit more choice - you can either add an apostrophe or an apostrophe plus " $s$ ": "I love Dickens' novels" or "I love Dickens's novels."

Forgetting to use the possessive apostrophe in English is an error that drives language lovers crazy. And it's interesting to note that German language lovers, on the other hand, are driven crazy by the fact that you see more and more possessive apostrophes in German where they do not belong. While "Peter's bakery" is perfectly correct, Peter's Bäckerei certainly isn't.

Anyway, next time I teach possessive forms to my students, I'll make sure to use a modern song, like "God's Plan" by Drake. Maybe then they'll actually know what the heck I'm talking about.


## CHAD SMITH

Originally from New York City, Chad Smith is a freelance journalist and English teacher who now lives in Hamburg.
age gap ['erd3 gæp]

- Altersunterschied


## alas [a'æs]

- leider
blank [blæŋk]
- leer, ausdruckslos
classmate ['klæsmeIt]
- Klassenkamerad(in)


## drive home sth.

[draiv 'houm]

- etw. klar machen, einhämmern
erroneous [I'rounias]
- falsch, fehlerhaft


## lyrics ['Irrıks]

- Songtext
punctuation mark
[,pıykt $\int \mathrm{u}^{\prime}$ erfon ma:rk]
- Satzzeichen
tack on [tæk 'a:n]
- anheften


## what the heck

[,wat də 'hek] ifml.

- was zum Kuckuck


1. steel [sti;ol]
2. gable ['gerbol]
3. balcony ['bælkəni]
4. brickwork
['brıkw3:k]
5. pitched roof
[ pit $\int \mathrm{t}$ 'ru:f]
6. flat roof
[,flæt 'ru:f]
7. facade [fa'sa:d]
8. dormer ['dormo]
9. flying buttress
[,flaıy 'bıtrəs]
10. stonework
['stəunw3:k]
11. dome [dəum]
12. pillar ['pılə]
13. bay window
[,beı 'windəu]
14. archway
['ait $\int$ wer]
15. tower ['tavo]
16. spire ['spaıə]
17. concrete
['kngkrist]
18. skylight ['skarlart]

Unter www.spotlight-online. de/teachers/picture-it finden Sie Übersetzungen und das gesamte Vocabulary-Archiv.

## VOCABULARY

## Buildings and architecture

Our Society feature on pages 14-20
looks at British architecture and design. Here, ANNA HOCHSIEDER presents language to talk about this topic.
$\overline{\text { MEDIUM PLUS }}$

## A guided walk

...And now we come to one of our most iconic landmarks: the town hall. It was built in the neo-Gothic style so popular in 19th-century England. As you can see, it uses features from late medieval architecture, such as pointed arches supported by long, thin pillars and tall, narrow stainedglass windows. The clock tower looks a little like Big Ben, but its design is much more elaborate. It is 85 metres high and is flanked by four little turrets. Notice the statues along the facade: they represent important figures from our city's history.

No fewer than 14 million bricks were required to build the walls. The building has six storeys, two grand staircases and three spiral staircases. When we go inside, you'll notice the rib-vault ceiling in the entrance hall, reminiscent of Gothic cathedral architecture. Be sure to admire the beautiful mosaic floors, decorated with flowers, birds and bees, and the PreRaphaelite murals, depicting scenes from the Arthurian legends.

The town hall is a listed building. Some of the plasterwork is beginning to crumble away and a number of roof tiles need replacing, so it will be closed next year for refurbishment.

Now, try the following exercises to practise talking about buildings and architecture.

| Exercise 1 |  | E |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Complete the phrases below with a suitable adjective from the list. |  |  |
| iconic \| pitched | pointed | rib-vault | spiral| stained-glass |  |  |
| A. a(n) | staircase |  |
| B. $\mathrm{a}(\mathrm{n})$ | landmark |  |
| C. a(n) | roof |  |
| D. $\mathrm{a}(\mathrm{n})$ | arch |  |
| E. a(n) | window |  |
| F. a(n) | ceiling |  |


| Exercise 3 | $\overline{\mathbf{A}}$ |
| :--- | :--- |

Complete the definitions with adjectives and verbs from the opposite page. The first letters are given.
A. If something is $\mathbf{r} \ldots \ldots$ of a particular style, it reminds you of that style.
 interest and therefore protected.
 that all fit together.
D. If something is $\mathbf{d}$ picture.
E. If a structure is $\mathbf{f}$ has something on both sides of it.
F. If something is beginning to $\mathbf{c}$ away, parts of it are starting to break off.

## The levels of a building

Note the different terms in British and American English:

- What British English speakers refer to as the ground floor is usually called the first floor in American English, whereas the first floor in Britain is the second floor in the US.
- To refer to the levels of a building, the word storey (plural: storeys) is often used instead of "floor". The US spelling is story (plural: stories).


Answers


# "Although", "even though", "in spite of" 

ADRIAN DOFF presents and explains this key point of grammar with notes on a short dialogue.

## MEDIUM $\overline{\text { PLUS }}$

## Dialogue

Julia is at home with her flatmate, Tina. She's reading a magazine article.

Tina: What are you reading about?
Julia: Spiders. It says here: "Although ${ }^{1}$ nearly all European spiders are harmless, more than 50 per cent of people say they're scared of them or don't like to touch them." It says that even tarantulas are harmless, in spite of ${ }^{2}$ their dangerous appearance. Even $\mathbf{s o}^{3}, 95$ per cent of people are scared of them.
Tina: Well, I don't like spiders either, even though ${ }^{4}$ I know they won't attack me. I just don't like them.
Julia: Really? I don't mind spiders at all.
Tina: You wouldn't pick one up, though ${ }^{5}$, would you?
Julia: Sure, why not?
Tina: Even a tarantula?
Julia: I had a tarantula on my hand once.
Tina: When was that?
Julia: On a school trip to the zoo. They were showing us that tarantulas aren't dangerous.
Tina: Weren't you scared?
Julia: Not really. They feel strange, though ${ }^{5}$. They're quite heavy, and they move really slowly.

## Explanations

1. The conjunction although is used to show a contrast (here, for example: spiders are harmless, but people are scared of them). In conversation, people often say though instead of "although".
2. The phrase in spite of also shows a contrast, but it is followed by a noun; here, for example, "in spite of their ... appearance".
3. Even so means "in spite of that".
4. Even though has a similar meaning to "although", but it is stronger. You cannot say "even although".
5. Here, Tina and Julia use though at the end of a sentence. It means the same as however or but. (Tina could also say:"But you wouldn't pick one up, would you?")

## Remember!

1. Although is a conjunction. It can be placed at the beginning or in the middle of a sentence:

- Although it was raining, we went for a walk
- We went for a walk, although it was raining.

In conversation, you can also say though:

- It was a good party, though I didn't know many people there.
To add emphasis, you can say even though:
- Even though it was raining, we went for a walk.

In conversation, people often use though at the end of a sentence:

- It was a good party.I didn't know many people there, though.

2. In spite of is followed by a noun or noun phrase:

- In spite of the weather, we went for a walk.


## Beyond the basics

1. The word despite has the same meaning as in spite of. It is mainly used in texts of a more formal style:

- Despite his unpopularity, he refused to resign.

2. Two clauses can be joined with "in spite of" or "despite" by adding the fact that:

- In spite of the fact that it was raining, we went for a walk.
- I enjoyed the party, despite the fact that I knew very few people there.


## Exercise

Complete these sentences with the better words in bold.
A. I managed to eat a little lunch, even / although I wasn't very hungry.
B. It was a good play, despite / though it was difficult to understand.
C. Venice is a beautiful city. It's very expensive, though / although.
D. My grandmother is still quite active, in spite / in spite of her age.
E. I had a good night's sleep, even though / although the bed was a bit hard.
F. There's a very good bus service. Even so / though, I prefer to walk.

|  |  | Answers |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| flatmate['flætmeIt] UK <br> - Mitbewohner(in) | mind sth. [maind] <br> - etw. dagegen haben |  |
| in bold [in 'bould] | resign [ri'zain] |  |
| - fett gedruckt | - kündigen, zurücktreten |  |

## New words

## gig economy

## "Since joining the gig economy, I often find myself working evenings and at the weekend."

## (In)Formal English

Make the following statements sound less colloquial:

1. Hold your horses there, John!
2. You have to believe me. I got it straight from the horse's mouth.

## Pronunciation

3/2019 Spotlight

Read these sentences aloud:

1. Let's park the car in the garage tonight.
2. The town hall was built during the Renaissance.

rest on one's oars

## Grammar

3/2019 Spotlight

Complete with the correct present form of "be":

1. All the cars with diesel motors
the problem.
2. The problem all the cars with diesel motors.

## LANGUAGE CARDS

## Global English

British speaker:
"...the debate really started to hot up."
British "hot up" and North American "heat up" can be used not just in the sense of sich zuspitzen/verschärfen, but also literally, in reference to temperature.

1. Das Fliegen von Flugzeugen kann gefährlich sein.
2. Fliegende Flugzeuge können gefährlich werden.

This classic example of a structurally ambiguous (zweideutig) sentence is proof of how important underlying syntactic structure can be for the interpretation of meaning.

When you "rest on your oars (Ruder)" or "rest on your laurels" (Lorbeeren), you relax you efforts (in connection with some task).
"After working for eight hours without a break, we decided to rest on our oars for the remainder of the day."

## Grammar

1. All the cars with diesel motors are the problem.
2. The problem is all the cars with the diesel motors.

In English, it is always the subject of the verb "be" that determines the number. In contrast, German uses the plural if either the subject or the complement is plural (Das Problem waren all die ...)

A "gig" [gıg] is, traditionally, a live performance by professional musicians. Today, the word is also used to refer to any temporary work. The gig economy is that section of the labour market in which people have short-term (befristet) contracts or work freelance (freiberuflich) rather than having a permanent job.

1. Wait a minute, John! / Don't be so impatient, John!
2. ...I got it from $\mathbf{X}$ himself. / ...I got it from $\mathbf{X}$ personally.

In sentence 2, the person we call X is either the person directly concerned or someone the listener knows to be an authoritative source (maßgebliche Quelle). In German, you might say von X persönlich, aus erster Hand, direkt von der Quelle.

## ['gæra:3]

[ri'neisəns]

British English has a tendency to anglicize the stress pattern (Betonungsmuster) and / or the stressed vowel (Vokal) in French words. The North American pronunciation of these two words is closer to the French original: [ga'ra:3] and [,renə'sa:ns].

1. Das Gericht sprach ihn von jeglichem Verbrechen frei.
2. I just have to complete one final training course.

In reference to "absolution" in the Catholic sense, the two verbs are not false friends - in all other instances they are. Note that in everyday usage, the meaning of "absolve" ("declare free from guilt, obligation or punishment") is indeed related to the religious sense, whereas the meaning of absolvieren is not.

## LOST IN TRANSLATION

WILL O'RYAN turns his attention to a particularly interesting word or expression that could be a challenge to translate.

## ADVANCED

# middle name <br> noun <br> ,midol 'neım 

## Example

## "Hannah Dakota Fanning goes by her middle name professionally instead of her legal first name."

## Usage

When a person's middle name is of the first-name type, then zweiter Vorname is a fine translation into German - as it is in the case of the idiomatic sense referred to on the right (...ist mein zweiter Vorname).

A problem arises when a middle name is of the surname type, however. In this case, one is tempted to coin a new word: Mittelname or Zwischenname. The more realistic option would be to drop the Vor- and just use jmds.zweiter Name. When translating in the other direction, bear in mind that there is no "second first name" in English. A less common alternative to "middle name" would be "second given name".

Business Insider, 23 October 2015
This quotation is from an article with the headline "The surprising real names of A-list celebrities and the stories behind their stage names". In the case of actress Dakota Fanning, her professional name is no more "surprising" than that of, say, Paul McCartney, who was born James Paul McCartney.

## Background

The term "middle name" for a name that appears between a person's first name and surname is first attested in 1815. The meaning that refers to someone's outstanding characteristic, as in "Enthusiasm' is her middle name", first appeared in American English in 1911. While a middle name is most typically like a first name in nature, there is also a tradition in Englishspeaking countries of giving children a family name as a middle name. Here are just two famous examples: the Irish poet William Butler Yeats (who had a great-great-grandmother named Mary Butler) and the former US president John Fitzgerald Kennedy (whose mother's maiden name was Fitzgerald).

## Exercise

In which of the following contexts (A or B) would "middle name" make sense?
A. "Barack Hussein Obama's led some
people to believe he was a Muslim."
B. "The German singer Heinz Georg Kramm goes by his ,Heino."

| A-list celebrity |
| :--- |
| [,eı list so'lebroti] |
| - A-Promi |
| coin: ~ a new word [koın] |
| - ein neues Wort er- |
| finden, prägen |
| go by (a name) |
| ['gou bar] |
| - sich (im Alltag/beruf- |
| lich) nennen |

A-list celebrity
sə'lebrati]
coin: ~ a new word [koın]

- ein neues Wort er-
inden, prägen
['gau bar]
lich) nennen


## great-[grent]

- hier:Ur-


## maiden name

['merdon nerm]

- Mädchenname


## mind: bear sth. in ~

[maind]

- etw. beachten, etw.
nicht vergessen


## say [ser]

- bespielsweise
tempted: be ~['temptId]
- versucht sein, in Versuchung geraten


# Misunderstandings 

DAGMAR TAYLOR presents four dialogues about dealing with misunderstandings. Read them, and then try the exercises.

MEDIUM $\overline{\text { AUDIO }} \overline{\text { PLUS }}$


1. A table for two

Elaine is in a restaurant, waiting for her date to arrive.

Waiter: Are you sure I can't get you anything while you're waiting for your date? A Prosecco maybe? How about some olives?
Elaine: Yes, good idea - I'll just have a Prosecco, please. I hate olives. I don't know where he is. I'm sure we said eight o'clock and it's half past now.
Waiter: Have you tried calling him?
Elaine: Yes. There's no answer

- it just goes straight to voicemail. I hope nothing's happened. Maybe I've been stood up.
Waiter: Oh, I'm sure there's a good reason he hasn't turned up. He's probably on his way. Traffic can be terrible at this time of night.
Elaine: I think I'll wait another half hour and then I'll go home.
Waiter: I'll get you that Prosecco.


## Tips

- Here, a date is a person you have a romantic meeting with.
- When the person you call does not pick up the phone, there's no answer.
- An electronic system on mobile phones that records and stores spoken messages from people is called voicemail.
- I've been stood up (ifml.) is what you might say if someone you were starting to have a romantic relationship with does not meet you when they said they would.
- Someone who is on their way is travelling to their destination at the time of speaking.


## Tips

2. What happened?

Elaine is at work, talking to her colleague Chrissy.

Chrissy: How did your date go last night?
Elaine: I didn't have a date last night.
Chrissy: Didn't you? I thought you said you were going out for dinner with that guy you met at the conference. Wasn't that supposed to be yesterday?
Elaine: Yes, it was, but he didn't show up. I waited for an hour and then I left

- everyone was looking at me. It was so humiliating.
Chrissy:
What? Oh, Elaine, I'm really sorry. Did you call him?
Elaine: Yes, and I texted him, too, but he still hasn't called or texted back.
Chrissy: There must have been some sort of misunderstanding. Or maybe something happened to him. You said he was a really nice guy. Elaine: I know. I thought he was.
draw a conclusion
[, dro: ə kən'klu: ${ }^{2}$ n]
- eine Schlussfolgerung
ziehen

| store [stor] | supposed: be $\sim$ to | turn up [t3:n ' p ] |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| - speichern | [sa'pəust] | - aufkreuzen |
|  | - sollen |  |

## 3. What now?

Chrissy is telling Elaine about one of her own dates when Elaine receives a message.

Chrissy: I was stood up once. I sat on my own in the restaurant for ages. I'd spent a fortune on a new dress and shoes, and on my hair. I felt like a real loser. But then, he turned up, an hour late.
Elaine: Why? Did he get the time wrong?
Chrissy: No, he'd fallen asleep. He'd just got back from the States and had jetlag. (phone pings) Was that your
phone or mine?
Elaine: Mine, I think.
Chrissy: Maybe it's him.
Elaine: It is. Huh. He didn't stand me up. He says we'd arranged to meet next week. He wouldn't have arranged anything for yesterday because he had a football match, which was why I couldn't reach him.
Chrissy: There you go.Thatexplains it!

## Tips

- Someone who is on their own is not with anyone else; they're alone.
- If someone spends a fortune, they spend a large amount of money.
- The United States of America is often referred to simply as the States (ifml.).
- Here, reach means "to communicate with somebody, especially by telephone".
- That explains it! (ifml.) is used when someone suddenly understands why something happened.


## Tips

- If you have arranged for a table to be kept for you in a restaurant, you can say I have a reservation.
- If someone says you look familiar, they recognize you, but don't know where they have seen you before.
- If you make a mistake, you can say I got it wrong (ifml.).
- When someone says it was my fault, they take responsibility for something that went wrong.
- If you want something to happen and think that it is possible, you can say Let's hope...
after all [,a:ftor 'o:l]
- am Ende, also doch

| Exercise 1 | $\underline{\bar{M}}$ |
| :--- | :--- |

Are the statements below true or false?

T F
A. Elaine waited in the restaurant for half an hour.
B. Elaine went home after she had waited for an hour.
C. Elaine's date didn't show up because he forgot.
D. Elaine's date stood her up a second time.

| Exercise 2 | $\bar{M}$ |
| :--- | :--- |

Add the missing prepositions.
A. I'm sure there's a good reason he hasn't turned
B. I waited an hour and then I left.
C. I sat .................... my own in the restaurant for ages.
D. So, you weren't stood ................. after all.

## Easy English

Here, you'll find a dialogue, with facts and exercises related to it, at the A2 level of English - basic language points you may have forgotten or missed before. By VANESSA CLARK


## Dialogue

Here, we present lives from around the English-speaking world. This time, we're talking to Jane Goode, a librarian.

## What sort of library do you work in?

It's a public library, so we have books, audiobooks and DVDs for the general public. We're in the town centre, so people can come in and borrow books or use the internet when they're doing their shopping.

## What's on in the library today?

This morning, we had a baby music group and a children's story time. Later, we'll be offering a computer class for older people and this evening, we're holding a family history group.

## A lot of libraries have closed. Is your library at risk?

Always! We never know when there will be more cuts. We're a really important service for older people and young families, so we want to stay open.

What are the most popular books in your library?
Crime and cooking - an interesting combination!

## Has technology killed books?

It's true that we don't read as many "real" books these days. We read in different ways now. For example, you can download a book on to your phone or Kindle, but it's not the same as holding a good old-fashioned book in your hands.

## What are you reading at the moment?

I'm reading a travel book about Crete because I'm going there in a few weeks.

## Show and tell

Now, find out more about a new sort of library.
Many public libraries have closed, leaving smaller towns and villages without a library.

Most public telephones have also disappeared. Many British people were sad to lose their classic red phone boxes, so British Telecom (BT) offered people the chance to "adopt" their local phone box if they could find a good way to use it.

Some small towns and villages have found a great new use for their phone box: the phone-box library.

A phone-box library is free for everyone. You can bring your old books and leave them for other people. You can take a book, read it and bring it back. It's open 24 hours a day, 365 days a year. It has a door, so the books are dry, and it has a light at night.

Other uses for the old phone boxes include a defibrillator box, an art gallery and even a public toilet.


## Word fun

| Exercise 1 |  | E | match [mæt 5 ] <br> - zuordnen |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Read the book titles (1-8) and match them to the right section of the library (A-H). |  |  |  |
| A. crime | E. travel |  |  |
| B. cooking | F. humour |  |  |
| C. autobiography | G. health and fitness |  |  |
| D. romance | H. science fiction |  |  |



## Grammar

Now, have another look at one of the questions and answers from the interview with Jane Goode:

- What are you reading at the moment?
- I'm reading a travel book about Crete.

Jane is reading a travel book at the moment - she's in the middle of it. If you're in the middle of a book or a TV series or a project, use the present continuous ("I'm doing it").

## Exercise 2

Write each verb in brackets in the present continuous
A. I
(do) a Spanish course this week.
B. Her son
(train) to be a police officer.
C. My sister and her partner their wedding.
D. How
(it go) at work at the moment?

## Reading

$\square$

## Exercise 3

How carefully have you read this double page? Test yourself here by deciding whether the sentences below are true (T) or false (F).

> T F
A. There are a lot of activities at Jane's library.
B. The future of Jane's library is safe.
C. A phone-box library is free and is always open.
D. British Telecom provided the books for the phone-box libraries.

Answers


# The collocation game 

Words that are often used together are called "collocations". Learning such word combinations will help you read and speak more fluently. This time, we look at collocations with "quick" and "fast". By CLARE MAAS

EASY



## 1. Full speed ahead!

In this issue, we take a look at collocations with the words quick and fast. Read our tips on page 59 and decide whether the words and phrases in the list below collocate with "quick" or "fast". Then match the collocations to the pictures. We have done the first one for you. When you've finished, try the exercise on the opposite page.

| a | ...drink |
| :---: | :---: |
|  | and furious |
|  | -fire |
| a | fix |
|  | food |
|  | -forward |
|  | lane |
|  | on the draw |
| pulla | fast one |
|  | -reference |
|  | track |
|  | train |

match [mæt $\int$ ]

- zuordnen



## Exercise 2

Complete the dialogue below with collocations from this page.
A. We don't have time for a detailed solution now. We need something
B. Yes, just a
C. Maybe we should ask Mike. He's always when it comes to tricky situations.
D. Mike's gone for .............................. the pub round the corner. He should be back soon, though.
E. He probably knew we were going to have this problem and is just to avoid doing work.


| deceive [di'si:v] <br> - hereinlegen | popinto sth. ['pop ,Intu:] <br> - kurz hereinschauen |
| :---: | :---: |
| hastily ['heıstili] <br> - hastig, eilig | skip through ['skıp $\theta$ ru:] <br> - hier: vorspulen |
| holster['həulstə] <br> - Pistolenhalfter | succession [sək'se ${ }^{\text {ºn] }}$ <br> - Abfolge, Folge |
| last [la:st] <br> - andauern, halten | temporary substitute <br> [,temprori 'ssbstitju:t] |

## Tips

## quick

- The informal US phrase quick and dirty describes something that is done or produced hastily, often as a temporary substitute. This might mean using a quick fix (ifml.) - a solution that is fairly simple, but not very good in the long term, or not expected to last long.
- We use the adjective quick-fire to describe a series of things that are done or said very quickly, one after another, such as: "And now for our quiz round of quick-fire questions."
- Sections of books or websites that are useful for looking up information quickly and easily are often called quickreference sections.
- If someone is quick on the draw or quick on the trigger, that person is fast in pulling his gun from its holster. Nowadays, both informal phrases refer more commonly to people who react quickly to difficult situations.
- You might pop into a pub to have a quick pint or a quick drink - for example, on the way home from work.


## fast

- The word fast often refers to higher speeds than usual. For example, a fast train is one that doesn't stop very often, so it reaches its destination more quickly.
- On a motorway, the fast lane is the lane in which vehicles drive fastest and overtake slower vehicles. The informal idiom in the fast lane means that a lot of exciting things are happening in quick succession.
- A fast track is a quick way to achieve something, such as a high position in a company.
- You can fast-forward a video or audio track to skip through it quickly to a later point.
- Fast food, such as burgers and chips, is prepared quickly and eaten in a short time.
- If something is fast and furious, it is full of energy and rapid action. Watching it will make you feel excited and breathless.
- The idiom to pull a fast one on a person means "to trick or deceive" someone.



## Body language

How do we use idioms connected with the body in conversational English? Read the explanations and try the exercises. By ADRIAN DOFF

## MEDIUM PLUS

## Exercise 1

Match the expressions on the left to their meanings on the right.
A. She gets my back up.

1. She's terribly busy.
B. She's got guts.
2. She's really annoying.
C. She's quite thickskinned.
3. She's quite courageous.
4. She's not easily offend-
D. She's up to her neck. ed.

Many expressions in English refer to parts of the body - and many of them are used as idioms to talk about other things.

## Feelings and attitudes

Not surprisingly, we often use "body" words to talk about feelings and attitudes. For example, if you feel something instinctively, you say you have a gut feeling about it:

- I can't explain why I took the job. I just had a gut feeling that it was the right thing to do.
The word guts (= intestines) also means "courage", so you can say something takes a lot of guts (= needs a lot of courage):
- It takes a lot of guts to tell your boss that he's wrong.

If something (or someone) constantly annoys you, you can say it gets your back up:

- She's always complaining. It really gets my back up.

And you may feel that the person who does this is a pain in the neck:

- He's always complaining. He's a real pain in the neck. (= He annoys you.)
If you don't like someone, you may be glad to see the back of that person when the person goes away:
- My flatmate moved out last week. We didn't get on at all, so I was glad to see the back of him. (= I was happy that he left.)


## Personality

We also use parts of the body to say what people are like. Some people are thick-skinned (= they aren't easily offended), or they have a thick skin:

- To be a politician, you need to have a thick skin.

People may also be kind-hearted (= kind to other people), or they may be cold-hearted or hard-hearted (= they don't feel sympathy for others).

## Actions

We can also use "body" expressions to describe things we do. If you turn your back on someone, you refuse to help that person:

- When he was in trouble, his family turned their back on him.
If you talk (or say things) behind someone's back, you say bad things when that person is not there:
- I wish you wouldn't talk about me behind my back.

If you back someone up, you support that person:

- I think you should go to the police. I'll back you up. (= say you're telling the truth)
If you're up to your neck in work, it means you have too much to do:
- Sorry, I can't talk now. I'm up to my neck in paperwork.

If you get something off your chest, you talk about something that worries you or makes you angry:

- I had a big row with my boyfriend last night. I just needed to get everything off my chest.
If you split your sides laughing, it means you find something very funny.
- His speech was brilliant. We all split our sides laughing.


## Exercise 2

Choose the best word from the two choices in bold.
A. Our neighbours are moving away soon. I'll be glad to see the back/ front of them.
B. I admire her for walking out of the meeting. It took a lot of gut/guts to do that.
C. My son never helps with anything. It really gets my back/ skin up.
D. Why don't you tell me what's wrong? It would be good to get it off your back/ chest.
E. I've got a gut/skin feeling that they're trying to cheat us.

| cheat $[\mathrm{f} \mathrm{f} \mathrm{itt}]$ |
| :--- |
| - betrügen, übers Ohr |
| hauen |
| flatmate ['fletmert] UK |
| - Mitbewohner(in) |
| in bold [In 'bauld] |
| - fett gedruckt |

intestines [In'testınz]

- Gedärme, Eingeweide
offend [o'fend]
- beleidigen, verletzen
sympathy['simpə $\theta \mathrm{i}$ ]
- Mitgefühl

Answers


## ENGLISH AT WORK

# Dear Ken 

Communication expert KEN TAYLOR answers your questions about business English. This time, he looks at mentoring programmes and at ways of introducing yourself.

MEDIUM AUDIO PLUS

## Dear Ken

I'm thinking of joining an international organization where I would be expected to take part in a mentoring programme. I'm told that I would meet a senior manager every now and then for a talk. However, I'm not quite sure what the purpose is or what is expected of me. Any advice?

## Regards

Johann L.

## Dear Johann

In most mentoring programmes, you meet your mentor once a month or once a quarter for an hour or so. If run properly, such a programme can help
you achieve your professional goals.
Your mentor should not act like a coach or guru. Mentors should not try to talk you around to what they think is best. Instead, you should set your own agenda for your meeting. Your mentor should listen, react to what you have said and then help you identify a way of doing things that's best foryou.
You should welcome this opportunity to get advice and insights from an experienced manager and discuss your work with someone who has a genuine interest in helping you develop.
All the best
Ken

## Dear Ken

I have been a regular reader of Spotlight and Business Spotlight for many years and regularly listen to the audio CDs as well. Absolute highlights for me are your useful tips, recommendations and exercises. My question to you is this: You always start your part on every CD by saying, "Hello, this is Ken Taylor from London". I think this kind of introduction can only be used on the phone. What alternatives would you recommend when giving a speech or starting a presentation? I always say something like, "My name is..." or "Let me introduce myself", but there must be other options as well.
Many thanks for your reply.
Best regards
Laszlo Z.

## Dear Laszlo

Thanks for your mail and positive feedback.
I agree with you that you should not start a presentation or speech in the same way I start my input on the CD.
When I am running a training programme, I usually start by outlining the main aim of the
programme. I actually do this before introducing myself in order to focus the minds of the participants on the reasons why they are there. Then I introduce myself and show how my experience is relevant to the programme. In a business presentation I might do the same.
The phrases you mention are fine for a selfintroduction in a presentation or speech. I prefer to be called "Ken" rather than "Mr Taylor", so I usually say my name like this: "My name is Ken, Ken Taylor." This indicates clearly that I want to be called by my first name.
When making a telephone call, I usually introduce myself by saying, "Good morning. This is Ken Taylor". I think this sounds slightly more authoritative than "My name is Ken Taylor". If I'm phoning someone abroad, I usually add, "I'm phoning from London", which adds a sense of urgency and importance to the call.
When answering the phone, I usually simply say, "Ken Taylor".
Hope this helps.
Kind regards
Ken

KEN TAYLOR
is a communication consultant and author of 50 Ways to Improve Your Business English (Summertown).
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## Send your questions

 about business English by e-mail with "Dear Ken" in the subject line to: language@ spotlight-verlag.de Each month, I answer two questions Spotlight readers have sent in. If one of them is your question, you'll receive a copy of my book: Dear Ken... 101 answers to your questions about business English. So don't forget to add your postal address.genuine ['dzenjuin]

- aufrichtig, echt
outline ['autlain]
- umreißen, erläutern


## participant

[pa:'tisipənt]

- Teilnehmer(in)


## CROSSWORD

## Britain's uncertain future

The words in this puzsle are taken from this issue's Britain Today.
You may find it helpful to refer to the text on page 11. You may find it helpful to refer to the text on page 11.

EASY MEDIUM ADVANCED


## Competition

Mitmachen und gewinnen!


How to take part
Form a single word from the letters in the coloured squares. Send it on a postcard to:

Redaktion Spotlight
"Issue 3/19 Prize Puzzle"
Kistlerhofstraße 172
81379 Deutschland
Or go to www.spotlight-online.de/crossword, where you can also find the list of winners of our crossword competition in issue $1 / 1$.

10 winners will be chosen from the entries we receive by 19 March 2019. Each winner will be sent a copy of Charlie and the Chocolate Factory by courtesy of Reclam.

Solution to puzzle 2/19:
supermarket

| M | 0 | T | I | V | A | T |  |  |  |  |  | F |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| U |  | R |  |  |  | I |  |  |  | P |  | E |
| S | H | I | F | T |  | L | 0 | C | A | L |  | T |
| E |  | C |  |  |  | L |  |  |  | A |  | C |
| U |  | K |  |  |  |  | B | R | A | N | C | H |
| M |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | R |  |
|  |  |  | R | 1 | D | I | C | U | L | 0 | U | S |
| V | 0 | T | E |  | E |  |  |  |  |  | E |  |
|  | F |  | M | A | C | A | B | R | E |  | L |  |
|  | F |  | A |  | I |  |  |  | X |  |  |  |
|  | I |  | K |  | D |  | C | L | I | C | K |  |
|  | C | L | E | V | E | R |  |  | S |  |  |  |
|  | E |  |  |  |  |  |  | C | T | 0 | R |  |

## Across

1. Near the end of a period of time.
2. An agreement or arrangement.
3. To say "yes" to an offer.
4. Instrument with black and white keys.
5. "Slowly, Joan took the ........ from its envelope and read it."
6. Certain to fail or be destroyed.
7. Immediately after the first.
8. A very small piece of matter that is part of an atom.
9. A person you work with.
10. "If I don't get on to the course this time, I'll ......... again next year."
11. A sentence or phrase used to find out information.

## Down

1. "Gregory didn't ....... the office until ten o'clock last night."
2. "Please write out your name, address and ....... of birth."
3. "I was just beginning to ........ if something had happened to you."
4. Causing great change.
5. Describing an action that is tried when everything else has failed.
6. A spoken or written piece of information that you send to another person.
7. "So far, all sides strongly ........ the peace process."
8. A choice you can make in a particular situation.
9. The female ruler of a country.

# When enough is enough 

Die Debatte über freizillige Sterbehilfe wird weltweit gefïhrt - so auch in Australien. Eine sehr persönliche Geschichte von unserem Korrespondenten.

## ADVANCED

Whenever I hear the word "euthanasia" - or the term "assisted dying for the terminally ill" - I remember the face of a kindly old nun at a famous Sydney private hospital.

Some 40 years after I met this woman, I wonder why are we still having this debate about the right to die with dignity, especially for those who are in great suffering. Parents are allowed to turn off the life support system for their adult child who typically has traumatic brain damage from a car accident, but we can't turn off ourselves.
The Western Australian parliament recently looked at the question of making voluntary euthanasia legal, where death is "reasonably foreseeable". The discussion is always bitter, as it was for abortion reform or same-sex marriage. These matters can get deeply personal.

So it was for my Mum and me all those many years ago when Dad was dying of cancer in hospital. I think he used the last of his willpower to reach Christmas, where, surrounded by all the family, he ate only a very small bowl of pudding for lunch.
The cancer had spread to his spine. He was very thin, paralysed from the waist down, with yellow skin and increasingly comatose from months of morphine. About a week later I found my Mum kneeling by her bed in our rented apartment. "What are you praying for?" I asked.
"That he gets pneumonia and dies," she responded calmly before we left for our daily visiting routine.
Before we left the hospital that night, I went to the reception desk on our floor where the head nurse was doing paperwork. Out of Mum's earshot, I said to her pleadingly, "I think it's time for the cocktail." I was only 25 years old but had heard that a cocktail mix of pethidine and morphine was mercifully fatal.
Next morning an old nun came into his room the first time I had seen her - and asked if I would
like to take my mother outside for a while. Maybe Mum thought they were cleaning the room or giving my father a wash, and she was agreeable when I asked where she wanted to go.
"I'd like to feel the wind in my face," she said, and being a former Sydney girl suggested we catch the ferry to Manly, past the Opera House and out through Sydney Heads. We didn't get off and came straight back to Circular Quay, then to the hospital.

Waiting at the ground floor entrance was the old nun: "I'm sorry, Mrs Flynn, but your husband has passed away." We gathered his things and, after collecting our own from the apartment, began the four-hour drive home to the country. The trip was in silence but with a shared relief that Dad's suffering was over.

I don't think they have nuns at that hospital any more, but I remember fondly her compassion and pragmatism. She could see, despite her faith, that sometimes enough is enough. $\partial \stackrel{\downarrow}{ }$

| dignity ['dıgnəti] <br> - Würde | pleadingly ['pli:dıŋli] <br> - bittend, flehend |
| :---: | :---: |
| earshot['ıə dt ] <br> - Hörweite | pneumonia [nju'məonia] <br> - Lungenentzündung |
| foreseeable [fっ:'si:əbəl] <br> - vorhersehbar | relief [ri'liif] <br> - Erleichterung |
| kneel [ni: d ] <br> - knien | spine [spann] <br> - Wirbelsäule |
| mercifully ['m3:sıffoli] <br> - gnädigerweise | $\text { terminally ill ['t 3:mın } 1 \mathrm{il} \text { I] }$ - unheilbar krank |
| nun [ $\mathrm{n} \wedge \mathrm{n}$ ] <br> - Nonne | traumatic brain damage [trox,mætık 'brein ,dæmid3] |
| paralysed ['pærəlaızd] <br> - gelähmt <br> pass away ['po:s 2,weI] <br> - entschlafen | - Schadelhirntrauma <br> voluntary euthanasia <br> [,volantəri ,ju:Өə'neızio] <br> - freiwillige Sterbehilfe |



CULTURE

## ...and then I went into the Schlafzimmer

DAGMAR TAYLOR lebt sehr gerne in Deutschland. Wenn da nicht die unzähligen merkwürdigen und überhaupt nicht logischen Dinge wären, über die sie immer wieder stolpert.

he linguistic and cultural misunderstandings between German and English are an endless source of amusement. After almost
20 years in Germany, I have come across plenty. In issue 11/18, I wrote about four everyday topics that created opportunities for confusion and embarrassment for English speakers in Germany. Here, I continue my journey through the minefield of the German language and culture.

## How was it for you, Schatz?

Life in Germany comes with lots of rules and regulations, as some of its citizens helpfully remind us. "Rechts stehen, links gehen!" they'll bark at you because you're standing on the wrong side of the escalator. Ring is the sound you'll hear when, without thinking, you step on to the cycle path. "Das geht nicht!" they'll shout at you because the red man is lit up as you cross the road, even if there isn't a car in sight There aren't just rules for pedestrians, though; there are also rules for drinking.
The first rule is that you should never, ever start drinking before everyone in your group has a drink, and when they do, someone who still knows what's going on will give the signal. Then you must clink glasses with everyone in the group. You must not cross or hinder someone else's path to clinking glasses. And you must keep eye contact while clinking and say, "Prost!" It's a special sort of eye contact: eyes are wide, chins forward, followed by a quick nod of acknowledgement that things have been done properly and drinking may begin. Heaven help you if you start before everyone is ready. "Nur ein Schwein trinkt allein!" someone once reminded me, as I got on with drinking as if there weren't a moment to lose.

All these rules came as a bit of a surprise to me. I come from a country where you begin drinking the moment you lift your glass from the bar, often starting as you walk back to your table, because your pint is filled to the brim and there's no foam to prevent the beer from sloshing out over you or anyone else standing close by.

Believe it or not, though, being told you're a pig for drinking before you're officially allowed to is not the worst thing that could happen to you. If you forget to
look someone in the eyes while clinking glasses - and no, we don't even have a proper word for anstoßen in English you will be cursed with seven years' bad sex. Seven years! Is that not a little long? I thought seven years' bad luck was reserved for people who break mirrors.
Who came up with this bad-sex curse? There must be more to this tradition! I reckon some lazy lover somewhere came up with it as a sort of get-out-of-prison card, a joker if you will, for boring sex:

## Helmut: (exhaling cigarette smoke) How was

 it for you, mein Schatz?Schatz: (avoiding eye contact) Eh... fine, I guess.
Helmut:Ah, when you say it like that, you don't mean "fine". You mean "not good". Schatz: You can read me like a book, Helmut.
Helmut: Maybe it's because you didn't look at me that one time when we were anstoßing.
Schatz: Helmut, that was 12 years ago. The curse only lasts seven years.
Helmut:Yes, that's true. How time flies!
Schatz: Hmm!

It's quite clever to make drinking etiquette the excuse if you ask me. It's just a little unfair if you don't know the rules. But don't worry. Someone's sure to put you right.

## Size matters

Houses and flats in the UK aren't sold by the square metre or square foot. Living accommodation is sold or let according to the number of rooms. You'll see property advertised as a "four-bedroom house" or a "two-bed flat". Nothing tells you how big it is, at least not until much further down in the description, or only in tiny print on the floor plan. A four-bedroom house may have 80 square metres or 280 square metres; it's still a four-bedroom house.

So, not being used to precise information when it came to accommodation, I wasn't really aware that the exact size of my living space was something I was expected to know in Germany. It became clear to me that size mattered only when I was trying to make small talk. At one particular party, I remember, after answering questions about where I came from and what I did, and why I had a German name, someone asked me where I lived.

| acknowledgement <br> [ək'nolid3mənt] | escalator ['eskəleitə] <br> - Rolltreppe |
| :---: | :---: |
| - Bestätigung, Anerkennung | exhale [eks'heıl] <br> - ausatmen |
| bad luck [, bæd 'lık] <br> - Pech, Unglück | floor plan ['flo: plæn] <br> - Grundriss |
| bark [ba:k] <br> - bellen | foam [fəoum] <br> - Schaum |
| brim [brım] <br> - Rand | hinder ['hındə] <br> - (be)hindern |
| clink glasses <br> [klınk 'glaısız] <br> - mit den Gläsern | let [let] UK <br> - vermieten |
| $\frac{\text { anstoßen }}{\text { curse [ks:s] }}$ | pedestrian [pə'destrizn] <br> - Fußgänger(in) |
| - verfluchen, mit einem Fluch belegen | reckon ['rekən] ifml. <br> - schätzen, vermuten |
| embarrassment | slosh [slof] |
| [Im'bærəsmənt] | - schwappen |
| - Verlegenheit, Peinlichkeit | source [soss] <br> - Quelle |

"I live in a WG," I said. (WG is another German word that English doesn't have an equivalent for. We'd say something like: "I share a flat with two friends.")

Anyway, the next question was: "How big is your room?"
"I don't know," I answered.
"What do you mean, you don't know? How can you not know how big your room is?" my conversation partner asked incredulously.
"Well, I haven't measured it," I laughed.
"I didn't expect you to have measured it, but it must say how big it is in your rental agreement," came the guy's response, together with an irritated look.
"I don't remember. I don't think I read it," I told him. "I walked in, liked the room, thought it was big enough and signed whatever was put in front of me."
"I see," the man said. He clearly did not like this devil-may-care way of doing things. He thought for a moment, "Does it have polished wooden floors?"
"Yes, yes, it does," I replied, happy that I was getting at least one of the answers right. He then wandered off, shaking his head. He'd done his best, but this woman! How could she not know the size of her room?

This wasn't an isolated occurrence. It happened a few times. Conversations that might have been the beginning of something wunderbar would dry up because I still hadn't taken the time to read my rental agreement. But honestly, I wouldn't have had a clue where to find it anyway.

## Free body culture

In Germany, there are FKK areas in lots of places - although thankfully not in supermarkets or on public transport. The first time I was aware that there was not just a tolerance of people who wished to take their clothes off in public, but a sort of deep respect, was when I was 14. It was my first time in Munich, and I was walking through the English Garden with my great-aunt and her friend. I overheard my great-aunt talking about the first time she had been taken by surprise in the famous park by a couple of young men
running across her path splitterfasernackt, or "starkers", as we would say. "Everything was swinging from side to side!" she said, miming what she had seen. Her friend tittered. Running around naked was a new concept for 14 -year-old me. I grew up in a climate that didn't encourage exposing one's delicate areas to the elements. The threat of having these areas attacked by frostbite was enough for most Scottish people to keep their clothes on at all times - summer and winter.

In Scotland, you never saw anyone naked or even in their underwear. Communal changing rooms in clothes shops or public swimming pools didn't exist. And even in the sauna, swimwear was kept on. This was not the case in Germany, as I found out.

I was in my twenties when I was persuaded to spend a day at a Badelandschaft. After trying out various pools, I got bored, so off I went in my swimming suit to try out the sauna. I looked in through the little steamed-up window and carefully opened the door, intending to walk in very quietly without disturbing the other ladies sitting there in pools of their own sweat.
"Raus!" one of them shouted, her downcast breasts wobbling in outrage. "You can't come in here with your swimming costume on! Das geht nicht!" I retreated, confused and a little hurt that I'd been spoken to so harshly.

Out of the corner of my eye, I noticed a sign with the rules for sauna-going. Oops! I hadn't seen that. I quickly decided for myself that I wasn't so interested in sitting around sweating with other naked sweaters. And I certainly wasn't going anywhere near a mixed sauna. I really am grateful for clothing - not just for myself, but for others, too.

## Wurst-case scenario, or how not to eat a sausage

Good old British sausages are nothing compared to German sausages. In the UK, you get pork or beef sausages, seasoned with salt and pepper - and sometimes with extravagant ingredients like apple or

| communal ['komjonəl] <br> - Gemeinschafts- | mime [maim] <br> - nachahmen |
| :---: | :---: |
| devil-may-care <br> [,devol mes 'keə] <br> - sorglos, unbekümmert | occurrence [ə'kırəns] |
|  | - Vorfall, Vorkommnis |
|  | out |
| downcast['daunka:st] <br> - nach unten hängend | - Empörung |
|  | rental agreement |
| dry up [drai ' $\wedge$ p] <br> - versiegen | ['rentol a, gri:ment] <br> - Mietvertrag |
| expose [Ik'spəuz] | retreat [ri'tri:t] |
| - aussetzen | - den Rückzug antreten |
| frostbite ['frostbatt] | season ['si:zən] |
| - Erfrierung(en) | - würzen, abschmecken |
| great-aunt['grest a:nt] | steamed-up |
| - Großtante | [,stiemd ' $\wedge$ p] |
| harshly ['ha:fli] <br> - barsch, unfreundlich | - b |
|  | titter ['tito] |
| incredulously - kic |  |
| [ın'kredjulasli] | wobble ['wobrl] |
| - ungläubig | - wackeln, schwabbeln |


honey. They ooze grease as they cook, and the two or three bits of gristle per sausage don't exactly make them more delicious. They're served for breakfast on a soft roll with brown sauce or ketchup, or with other artery-clogging goodies, like bacon, black pudding and baked beans. Together with mashed potatoes, they make a cheap meal popular with children called "bangers and mash".

Sausages in Germany are a real delight in comparison. They're packed with herbs and flavour, and there are so many types to choose from. But why Germans call frankfurters Wiener, I will never know.

When I first arrived in Bavaria as a student on my obligatory year abroad, I didn't have a lot of money to go out for meals, so I either ate in the Mensa or tried to make sense of ingredients I found in the supermarket. I'd often order whatever was clearly labelled, so that I'd know what to ask for at the deli counter. So when I wanted a sausage for my tea, I asked for a Weißwurst - a plump, fine-looking sausage with bits of green. And I wasn't disappointed. I thought it was delicious. Yes, the skin was a little tough, but that
was probably because I'd fried it for a good half hour on my little electric hob. How was I to know that wasn't the way to cook a Weißwurst? There were no cooking instructions on the packaging.

Imagine my surprise when I was invited to breakfast and served a white sausage from a tureen of hot water. A boiled sausage? How strange! Apparently, there were lots of things one had to bear in mind when preparing and eating Weißwurst: never eat Weißwurst after midday. Gently warm them in hot, but not boiling, water: you don't want them to burst! Then eat them only with sweet mustard - and there is definitely a preferred brand. Most people have a very clear idea about the only way to eat this Bavarian delicacy. You can either remove the skin, preferably in one piece, without touching what is inside, or you can suck the contents out without peeling it - this technique is called zuzeln, I learned. I have never mastered either technique.

I still prefer frying sausages to heating them in water, but these days, I know I should ask for Bratwurst - pretty selfexplanatory, really.


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the sun and her flowers upi kaur


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## SHORT STORY




## DNA is destiny

# Technologische Neuerungen erleichtern uns zunehmend das Leben - solange wir freizïgig mit unseren persönlichen Daten umgehen. Wie viel über uns wollen wir aber preisgeben? Von C.W. HOF 

MEDIUM US $\overline{\text { AUDIO }}$

Melina signed her name at the bottom of the contract. Inwardly, though, she balked. The chip in her hand was supposed to be a simple arrangement. She'd be able to use it to pay for certain things. It sounded easy enough. So why, she wondered, did she have to attend a BEK talk on "collective consciousness" as one of the terms of her user contract?

The BEK series - short for "Better Experience through Knowledge" - was immensely popular. The top tech minds in Boston started it after the Great Earthquake of '78 that destroyed California's megacities, killing many great innovators. One of the sponsors of the lecture series was Rice Implants, the maker of the expensive new chip in her hand.
"Ms. Wells?" A young man in a T-shirt announcing "BEKome your best self" stopped Melina on her way out of the electronics shop.
"I see you signed up for the BEK talks," he said.
Melina eyed him. He looked young for a salesman and seemed to be preparing to make a pitch.
"I believe this will be your first time at one of our forums?" he continued in a gentle way.
"Yes," Melina said. Her mind searched for ways of saying no to whatever he was about to ask. The small wound from the chip insertion was causing the skin between her index finger and her thumb to throb.
"I'm Wat," the boy-man said. "I'll be your ideas pilot for the first two talks. Then you can decide if we will continue, or if you'd prefer to have another guide for the rest of the series."
"The rest?" Melina asked.
"Well, there are six parts," Wat said, "and short lessons that go with them. But you can listen to those as podcasts. The six main talks, though - they're a must. You'll need to be there in person. But it's cool! It's down at Harvard Square at the new BEK Arena. Drinks and swipey dates or yoga after the show!"

Melina's mind raced back to her chip contract. She remembered the number six, and something about
mandatory attendance. But after 50 minutes of arguing over details, by the time they'd gotten to the bit about the BEK talks, she just said yes and signed. She felt a flush of shame as she realized that she would have put her name to anything at that point just to make the process stop. The thing was that she needed the chip. Too many shops and services were moving to the new technology. If she didn't get on board now, she might face longer waits and higher costs later.
"OK," she said. "When's the first talk?"
"Now," Wat replied.
"What — now?" Melina said.
"The first talk is an informal collaborative 'mind grow' - just you and me," Wat said, looking pleased with himself. "It's fun! We'll chat about some of the concepts central to the rest of the series, so you'll be ready for the second talk. Ready? OK! Melina - can I call you Melina? - here's your first lesson: Free will is nothing but an illusion, and Rice Implants is here to help you make the most of this opportunity to... wait for it... join the Rice Collective Consciousness!"

Ah, Melina thought, he's selling me a new religion. Another one! There had been so many since the tech wars of the 2060s. At least this sort of thing is familiar, she thought. I can work with this.
"As your ideas pilot," Wat went on, "it's my job to make sure you are familiar with this idea - and that you know this: Your genetic predisposition to certain behaviors can really work against you, blocking your

| balk [bosk] <br> - sich sträuben, zurückschrecken <br> collaborative [kə'læbərestıv] <br> - partnerschaftlich <br> consciousness ['ka:nfəsnəs] <br> - Bewusstsein <br> destiny ['destəni] <br> - Schicksal, Bestimmung <br> flush [flıf] <br> - hier: Anfall <br> index finger ['indeks, fıngər] <br> - Zeigefinger |
| :--- |

insertion [in's3: $\int \mathrm{rn}$ ]

- Einbringung;hier: Implantation
make a pitch [,merk a 'pit $\int$ ] - anpreisen
mandatory attendance [,mændətsari a'tendəns] - Anwesenheitspflicht
swipey [swarpi]
- Swipe- (eine Dating App)


## throb [ $\theta \mathrm{ra}$ ab]

- pochen, pulsieren
path to happiness. But help is on the way: You now have a Rice chip implant!"

With that, Wat fell silent, as if programmed to wait for a response.

Melina played along: "So behaviors like, well, skipping yoga to eat butter with a spoon?"

Wat's face lit up. Ha, Melina thought. He thinks he's got one on the line.
"Precisely!" he said. "Your genetic make-up, coming from Northern and Central Europe, predisposes you to increase your body fat by four to seven percent at certain times of the year. The chip can help! Plus, we add a second small implant, this one in your ear, that will make alternative suggestions to you when you try to buy, for example, butter and a spoon. Not a good choice, Melina! Your healthcare provider can be informed, too, so that incentives may be tailor-made to fit what we call your 'personal areas of improvement.' You can even qualify for a bonus!"

Melina saw that her Rice Implants salesman (salesbot, more like) was getting excited. He was probably thinking about his bonus, and the chance to tell the other corporate automatons about how he'd tricked yet another overworked female into the punishing Rice food-monitoring system.

I think they'd like it if I were their remotecontrolled puppet, Melina thought. She glanced at her handbag and then back at Wat's face.
"Oh, that's right," she said, feigning ignorance. "I already signed with Cornstalk Technologies. Man, I just about forgot. I've got the ear implant and the neck one, too - you know, the really small one with the hair-like antenna? It's totally cured my back pain, man. Brilliant tech."

Wat's face went blank. He looked at her ear, then her neck, as if trying to see if this news were true.
"You signed the contract, so you'll have to..." Wat's words trailed off and his eyes slammed shut. His body then maneuvered itself out of her way, moving quickly to a charging station against a wall.

That's right, Melina thought. That's the one part of the contract I did pay attention to: If my body already contains another company's implants, any new bodytech agreements are limited to a three-centimeter radius around the new point of implantation. So butter it is. And I already have a spoon.

| automaton [o:'ta:mətən] <br> - Automat, Roboter | light up [lait ' $\wedge p$ ] <br> - aufleuchten |
| :---: | :---: |
| charging station | make-up ['merk $\wedge$ p] |
| ['t faird3ın, sterfon] | - Ausstattung |
| - Ladestation | puppet['pıpıt] |
| feign [fein] | - Puppe, Marionette |
| - vortäuschen | skip [skıp] |
| healthcare provider | - ausfallen lassen |
| [,hel日kear pro'vaidrr] <br> - Gesundheitsdienstanbieter(in) | slam shut [slæm ' $\int \wedge t$ ] <br> - zuknallen, zuklappen |
| incentive [in'sentiv] <br> - Anreiz | trail off [treıol 'orf] <br> - allmählich verstummen |

NOVEL


Set in the 1970s in an unnamed Northern Irish town, Milkman is the tale of an 18-year-old girl who refers to herself only as Middle Sister. Above her are three older sisters, below her are the little sisters and all around her there are The Troubles: the conflict with its paramilitaries and the powerful man who hovers on the edge of her existence. Middle Sister has no interest in politics and takes refuge in books. But as she opens the door to adulthood, she must find a way of joining the dots between the fictions and realities of her own life. Irish writer Anna Burns won the 2018 Man Booker Prize for her evocation of a situation that is both universal and particular, funny and sad, and above all, a testament to the power of words: on the page and off. Faber \& Faber, €11.10.

| evocation [,i:vəu'kerfən] | hover ['hdva] | join the dots |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| - Heraufbeschwörung; | - sich herumtreiben | [,dzoin ðว 'ddts] N. Am. |
| hier: Darstellung, |  | - Zusammenhänge |
| Beschreibung |  | herstellen |

## EASY READER



The Devil's Angel by Kevin Brooks is a book for teenagers or anyone who wants to get in touch with their inner teenage boy. It centres on a 15 -yearold called Jack. One day, in the middle of school term, a new boy arrives in Jack's class. Jack, who is quiet and shy, watches the newcomer. It is clear to everyone in the room that Dean is different - cold, hard and very tough. Soon, Jack is hanging out with Dean and goes on a trip with his new friend - one that is different from any other journey Jack has taken. The alcohol and drugs, it seems, are the least of Jack's problems. The Devil's Angel is for A2 level readers. It has a list of translated words on every page and an essay on the author at the back of the book. Reclam, $€ 4.20$.

```
least [list]
- geringste(s,r)
    school term[,sku:l 't3:m]
    - Schuljahr;Schul-
    semester
```


## "Never drink black coffee at lunch; it will keep you awake in the afternoon."

Jilly Cooper (born 1937), English author

## At the barbershop

A man goes to a barbershop for a shave. While the barber puts shaving cream on his face, the man mentions that he can't get a close shave on his cheeks.
"I have just the thing," the barber says and takes a small wooden ball out of his pocket. "Now put this in your cheek," he explains. The customer does so and gets the closest shave he has ever had.
Afterwards, he asks the barber, "What happens if I swallow it?" "That's no problem," says the barber. "Just bring it back the next day like everyone else."

| ant [ænt] <br> - Ameise | kite [kart] <br> - (Spielzeug-)Drachen |
| :---: | :---: |
| casket['kasskit] <br> - Sarg | nappy ['næpi] UK <br> - Windel |
| decompose <br> [,di:kəm'pəuz] <br> - zerfallen, verrotten | organic [o:'gænık] <br> - Bio- |

The Argyle Sweater
He wanted a closed casket. we

by Scott Hilburn

## Not clear

A young couple bring their new baby home, and the wife suggests that her husband should try changing the nappy. "Look, I'm really tired," he says. "I'll change the next one." The next time the baby's nappy needs changing, the woman asks him again.

The husband says,
"I didn't mean the next nappy.
I meant the next baby."


## A small disagreement

Our next-door neighbours had a huge argument. It ended with the wife throwing her husband's clothes out of the window. Unfortunately, he was wearing them at the time.

Compiled by Owen Connors $\qquad$

## All natural

I feel great because I eat nothing but organic food these days. The only thing is that when I die, it seems my body will decompose completely in less than 24 hours.
$\qquad$

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## FEEDBACK

## Dear Ms Sharp

Since retiring from teaching English at a Bonn Gymnasium, I've worked with a delightful group of Bonn ladies and gentlemen who want to keep up their English. We've often read Spotlight together and all enjoy the great variety of topics.
With each new Spotlight, we have begun with "easy" texts, continued via "medium" and closed the course with one or two "advanced"-standard texts.
Recently, we have come to the conclusion that the language standard, particularly in the easy and medium texts, is higher than it used to be.
This is less a problem of vocabulary than one that has to do with sentence construction. For example, in Spotlight 10/18 on page 18 in the paragraph about "artful diversions", there are numerous lengthy sentences of complicated structure and advanced vocabulary.
If you should agree, is there any chance that you could include more texts at
an easy level? It would be very much appreciated.

Kind regards
Kathleen Koschel, by post

## Dear Ms Koschel

Thank you very much for your letter. The issue of language levels is one I have been giving quite a bit of thought to of late and, yes, your request for more texts at the easy level is one I take very seriously. As part of its mission, Spotlight has the idea of providing texts for learners at just about every level of the language. The "easy" level is in some way the trickiest. Certainly we would like to do better in this regard, and we certainly see it as a challenge to address in the coming months.
One step we have considered taking just now is to expand our "In the Spotlight" section at the start of the magazine to
include more short texts written at the easy level.
I have other ideas, too, on how to simplify some of our longer articles. I will be working on incorporating these strategies into our work during the next months.

## Kind regards

Inez Sharp,editor-in-chief


## WORDPLAY

memory lane

An imaginary path through the nostalgically remembered past. It is used in such expressions as "a walk down memory lane".

EASY

Example:
"Take a walk down memory lane. It can be healthy."

- a headline in The New York Times

| cognition [kng'nı $\int{ }^{2} \mathrm{n}$ ] <br> - Erkenntnis, Wahr- | longing ['lonı̣] <br> - Sehnsucht |
| :---: | :---: |
| nehmung | mercenary ['m3:sənəri] |
| coin [koin] | - Söldner(in) |
| - prägen | recall sth. [ri'korl] |
| desire [di'zaıə] | - sich an etw. erinnern |
| - Wunsch | unbearable[ $\mathrm{n}^{\text {' }}$ bearəbal] |
| feature ['fist fo] <br> - Eigenschaft, Merkma | - unerträglich |

"To take a walk down memory lane" means "to remember happy times in the past". The expression is thought to have originated in the 19th century and to have gained wider use in popular culture, especially in the US, during the 1920s.
As The Economist's language columnist recently wrote, one "deeply rooted feature of human cognition" is "the desire not to think of anything unpleasant". Recalling positive memories is one way that nostalgia can be used to block out the troubles of the present.
An article in The New York Times explains how the word "nostalgia" was coined by Johannes Hofer, a Swiss student of medicine. In his dissertation of 1688 , he combined the Greek terms nostos ("homecoming") and algos ("pain" or "longing") to describe the unbearable longing for home that some Swiss mercenaries felt when they heard certain much-loved songs.
by Claudine Weber-Hof


## British crafts in the Cotswolds

The Cotswolds region of England is synonymous with great natural beauty. Join Wendy Johnson as she visits a chairmaker, a textile artist and a creator and restorer of stained-glass windows to explore how these sensational English landscapes feed the soul and fire the imagination.

## Let us entertain you

Whether you enjoy The Crown, about the life of the young Queen Elizabeth, or geeky scientists in The Big Bang Theory, when it comes to television, Britain and the US produce programmes of great variety and quality. We look at the TV business in these two countries and give you tips about which films and series to watch.


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# Zsá Zsá Inci Bürkle 

Die deutsche Schauspielerin ist am 18. und 20. Februar im zweiteiligen ZDF-Thriller „Walpurgisnacht" zu sehen. Hier erzählt sie uns, was sie in Boulder, Colorado, machen würde.

MEDIUM

When was your first English lesson, and what can you remember about it?
I grew up in London, but it must have been when I went to a Waldorf school in Germany. I think the first words I learned were those that are similar to German, like "house", "mouse" and "ball".

## Who is your favourite English-language

 author, actor or musician?The American singer and songwriter Fiona Apple. I love her voice, the way she writes her lyrics and her use of words.

Which song could you sing at least a few lines of in English?
Many - including the 1966 hit "Sugar Town" by Nancy Sinatra:
"I got some troubles, but they won't last. I'm gonna lay right down here in the grass, And pretty soon all my troubles will pass, 'Cause I'm in shoo-shoo-shoo, shoo-shoo-shoo, Shoo-shoo, shoo-shoo, shooshoo Sugar Town".

What is your favourite food from the English-speaking world?
That has to be mac and cheese.
Which person from the Englishspeaking world (living or dead) would you most like to meet?
I'd love to meet the British-American philosopher Alan Watts (1915-73). I would drink red wine with him and let him explain the world to me.

If you could be any place in the Englishspeaking world right now, where would it be?
Hawaii. I've never been, but I really want to go there.

Which is your favourite city in the English-speaking world?
This one may seem random, but right now, I'd probably say Boulder, Colorado.


I lived there for a few years, and I found it to be a most beautiful, laid-back place. It's a very outdoorsy town - full of athletes. You can do a lot of mountain biking, hiking and climbing. Also the people are really outgoing and friendly. Time moves a lot slower there.

What special tip would you give a friend who was going to visit this city?
Close to the city centre, by the creek, there's a place where you can play Frisbee golf-so much fun.

When did you last use English (before answering this questionnaire)?
Talking to my little brother. He didn't want to eat a purple potato, so I sold it to him as a unicorn potato. It worked.

What is your favourite English word?
"Oxymoron", because the world is full of them, and I kind of love them.

Which phrase do you use most when you speak English?
"It's lit."

Which English word was the hardest for you to learn to pronounce?
For the longest time as a kid, I just

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## Vor einigen Jahren war

 ein Bitcoin noch saugünstig,
## or as traders would say:

## cheap as chips.

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[^0]:    astonishing [a'stmnifin]

    - überraschend
    cranky ['krænki]
    N. Am. ifml.
    - launenhaft, schrullig

[^1]:    host [həust]

    - Moderator(in)
    sacrifice ['sækrıfaıs]
    - Opfer, Verzicht

